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Soviet Probe Gives Close View of Comet

Image of Halley's Nucleus Is Hailed As First Corroboration of Theories

By Celestine Bohlen
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Halley's comet, the most famous of space's recurring visitors, appeared Thursday as a blurry but identifiable mass on television screens at a Soviet space center. It was the closest it has ever been observed.

As the Soviet spacecraft Vega-1 rocketed toward the comet for a close-up look, an international gathering of scientists and observers watched silently in an auditorium at the Soviet Institute for Space Research. Patterns shifted on the television screen, as a bright yellow core came into focus.

"The size looks about three to four kilometers," droned the commentator as the spacecraft came within 5,555 miles (9,000 kilometers) of the comet. "Evidently, it is the nucleus."

For the scientists, that initial confirmation in itself was one of the morning's most important events. It was followed by more tantalizing clues about the size and density of dust particles, and the frequency of plasma waves.

Soviet, American and European scientists were unanimous in declaring the Vega-1 probe a major achievement and in noting that its findings indicate success for the follow-up missions of Vega-2 on Sunday and the European Space Agency's Giotto project next Thursday.

The ambitious multinational Halley project aims to peer into the comet's core, photograph it and analyze its elements. Some of those elements are thought to date back to the beginning of the solar system.

"Not only is it a messenger from distant places, but it is a messenger from the distant past," said V.M. Kovtunenko, a Soviet scientist and project leader.

"There is no other matter that old" that scientists have been able to analyze, he said.

For Fred Whipple, a 75-year-old American astronomer who in 1950 came up with the so-called "dirty snowball" theory of the composition of a comet, Thursday's preliminary finding of a nucleus was the key piece of news.

"It is the first clear-cut evidence of a nucleus," said Mr. Whipple. "I would say it is a huge success, huge."

As several scientists pointed out Wednesday, the Vega mission is not just scientific. A project of the Soviet Union that was six years in the making, it is carrying equipment and experiments from Western and Eastern Europe as well as the United States.

The international character of the project was apparent in a room where scientists were squeezed in with computers backed up against each other, speaking different languages but all poring over early printouts that evidently needed no translation.

The Vega platform was built by Czechoslovaks. The French perfected the optics for the camera. Hungarians played a major role in data collection, while Poland had

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 5)

The New York Times

Roald Z. Sagdeyev, director of the Soviet Institute for Space Research, showing the first image of Halley's comet that was transmitted Thursday by the Soviet space probe Vega-1.

Dobrynin Promoted In Kremlin Shuffle

By Serge Schmemann
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Communist Party, ending its first congress under Mikhail S. Gorbachev, announced several shifts in the Kremlin leadership Thursday and a replenished Central Committee.

The changes in the ruling Politburo and party secretariat that attracted the most attention were the appointment of Anatoli F. Dobrynin, ambassador to Washington since 1962, as a party secretary, and the appointment of a woman, Alexandra P. Biryukova, to a senior post for the first time in 25 years.

Closing the meeting, Mr. Gorbachev, who became the Communist Party general secretary a year ago, praised what he described as a spirit of candor at the nine-day congress and exhorted the 5,000 candidates to "bring home to every Soviet person" the message of "radical transformations in all spheres of our life."

Mr. Gorbachev named one new full member and two new candidate, or nonvoting members, to the Politburo, and a total of five new party secretaries.

The 307-strong Central Committee included 97 newcomers and 30 others promoted from candidate status. The figures reflected the large number of vacancies created since the last party congress in 1981 by deaths, demotions or retirements. Preliminary analyses showed no evidence of a major overhaul of the veteran ranks of the party.

A profile of Anatoli Dobrynin, who returns to Moscow after 24 years in Washington. Page 4.

Western analysts found that in general the personnel shifts at the congress reflected a further step in the shaping of Mr. Gorbachev's new leadership team rather than a dramatic changing of the guard.

The average age in the Politburo, with the retirement of two octogenarians, dipped to 63. Mr. Gorbachev, who turned 55 last Sunday, remained the youngest member.

A promotion for Mr. Dobrynin had been widely rumored since the congress opened, but his appointment as one of the influential secretaries who oversee the implementation of party policy came as a surprise.

Although his responsibilities were not announced, it was thought that he would handle relations with capitalist countries, a job previously handled by Boris N. Ponomarev, who was retired at age 81.

Mr. Dobrynin, 66, is the doyen of the diplomatic corps in Washington. He was regarded both as an influential voice in Moscow on Soviet-U.S. relations, and as the primary conduit between Moscow and Washington.

His successor as ambassador to the United States was not announced, and several possibilities have been raised, including Viktor G. Komplektov, head of the United States department at the Foreign Ministry, and Yuli M. Vorontsov, the ambassador to France.

Also appointed as a party secretary was Mrs. Biryukova, a 57-year-old official in the state-controlled trade union body. She became the first woman to hold a senior post in

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 5)

Reuter-via-UPI

Anatoli F. Dobrynin

Reuters

Alexandra P. Biryukova

Members of Marcos Election Commission Resign

The Associated Press

A soldier stands guard in the Malacanang palace in Manila as President Corazon C. Aquino leads an inspection tour.

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

MANILA — The members of an election watchdog agency offered their resignations Thursday to President Corazon C. Aquino in a move officials said would help restore honest elections in the Philippines.

The resignation of the nine members of the government's Commission on Elections was announced by the presidential executive secretary, Joker Arroyo. The commission's credibility was challenged by Aquino backers during the recent presidential campaign.

The resignations, Mr. Arroyo said, were a step in the dismantling of a system of centralized political, judicial, legislative and economic control built by the regime of Ferdinand E. Marcos, who fled the country last week.

But a proposal by some of Mrs. Aquino's ministers and advisers to demolish Mr. Marcos's support system by declaring a "revolutionary government" with radical powers is continuing to arouse opposition in the cabinet.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said Wednesday at a news conference that he had suggested "very strongly that the sooner we bring this government under the ambit of a constitutional instrument, the better for all of us."

Mr. Enrile, who was Mr. Marcos's defense minister, played a key role in deposing the president and confirming Mrs. Aquino as the head of government and state.

Mr. Enrile said, "The longer you extend an unstable revolutionary government — because I must admit that at the moment there is instability because of a lack of a constitutional definition of power — then time has a tendency to catch up with you."

He did not elaborate. But he had disclosed earlier that officers in the military reform movement had told civilian politicians they "should not be fighting over the spoils."

This appeared to refer to reported squabbles between Vice President Salvador H. Laurel and Local Governments Minister Aquilino Pimentel over nominees to local posts. Both men lead parties in the Aquino coalition.

Mr. Enrile said the reformists in the military knew that Mrs. Aquino was sincere. But, he said, they believed that if they had to risk their lives to support a government, it must be one "that is respected by the people, supportive of the interests of the people, and conscious only of the welfare of the people."

It was not clear whether Mr. Enrile's remarks reflected growing dissatisfaction in the military with the new government's actions. But the military has expressed serious doubts about Mrs. Aquino's decision to release suspected Communist leaders from prison.

Mr. Arroyo, the presidential sec-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

ON PAGE 2

■ **U.S. may let a federal** court decide what to do with the Marcos cargo in Hawaii.

■ **Salvador H. Laurel** has found a quiet niche in the Foreign Ministry.

■ **A look** at the Communist leader who planted the seeds of insurgency in the Philippines.

Rescue Plan For Tin Is Abandoned

By Terry Trucco
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Despite earlier indications of an agreement, the 22-nation International Tin Council on Thursday rejected a rescue package designed to end the 4½-month-long tin crisis.

Under the rescue plan, a new company to be called TinCo. was to take charge of ITC affairs and sell its nearly 85,000-metric-ton stockpile of tin.

Thursday's rejection came in the absence of support from Indonesia and Thailand, two key Southeast Asian producers, council delegates said.

Thailand said it was unable to give a definite response before a cabinet meeting on Monday, while Indonesia vetoed the plan in principle, claiming the proposed scheme could not effectively prevent excess tin supplies from reaching the market and lowering prices.

Indonesia also said it would be unable to make its £15-million ($22-million) contribution to the new company.

Shortly after the ITC announcement, Peter Graham, chairman of the 11 creditor banks and senior deputy chairman of Standard Chartered Bank PLC, said that under the circumstances, and without an alternative plan, the banks "now consider themselves free to act in their own best interests."

The 11 creditor banks hold nearly 40,000 tons of tin as collateral against ITC loans, and without a rescue plan they are free to disperse it as they choose. A spokesman for Standard Chartered said it was not in the interest of the banks to create a spiral effect on the market.

But analysts noted that the banks already have lost sizable sums in interest during the months the crisis has dragged on.

Earlier this week, the Bank of Nova Scotia broke ranks and sold about 1,500 tons of metal, and traders said heavy selling could cause a slump in price.

A price drop is all but guaranteed by failure to accept the package, analysts said.

On Thursday, tin spot prices dropped sharply, falling to £5,700 per ton for April shipment from Wednesday's closing prices of £6,350 to £6,450 per ton.

On Oct. 23, the last day of trading before the crisis began, tin sold for £8,140 per metric ton.

The ITC's failure to accept the rescue package affects more than the price of tin. Since tin trading on the 109-year-old London Metal Exchange was halted, when the ITC ran out of money to buy more tin for its buffer stock, prices for other metals including copper, aluminium and nickel, have dipped.

"People have been staying away from metals in general, and after this they won't be rushing back," said James Leahy, an analyst with Rudolf Wolff Co.

Duvalier Is Moving To Riviera

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

PARIS — Jean-Claude Duvalier, Haiti's former president, finally won a change of residence and a bit more freedom Thursday as the French government allowed him to move to the Riviera from a hotel in the Alps.

The move apparently indicates that French officials have resigned themselves to letting Mr. Duvalier stay on indefinitely in the country.

But a spokesman for Prime Minister Laurent Fabius emphasized that the government would not permit Mr. Duvalier to live permanently in France.

"The government decided to assign a residence for him while awaiting his expulsion," the spokesman said. "The position of the government is that he will not be allowed to stay."

No country has agreed to give the former dictator refuge.

After holding Mr. Duvalier virtually incommunicado for nearly four weeks in a heavily guarded hotel at Talloires on Lake Annecy, the French authorities have now agreed to let him move to the small village of St. Vallier-de-Thiey about 20 miles (32 kilometers) from Nice on the Riviera, his lawyer, Sauveur Vaisse, said.

Agence France-Presse reported from Nice that Mr. Duvalier was buying a small, recently renovated chateau with about 240 acres (about 100 hectares) of land for about 50 million francs (about $7 million). The property is described as furnished and ready to be lived in.

Mr. Vaisse said he could not reveal Mr. Duvalier's new address "for security reasons" but described the French news agency report as incorrect.

Mr. Duvalier will be subjected to a kind of house arrest, with restricted right of movement and an obligation to report to the police at fixed intervals, officials said.

On Thursday, witnesses in Talloires reported signs that the Duvalier party was about to leave the Abbaye Hotel. Police were seen moving furniture out of the hotel.

The hotel's owner, Jean Tiggenat, said he thought it likely that Mr. Duvalier, his wife and eight

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Study Says Life Expectancy Is Increased by Moderate Exercise

By Jane E. Brody
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A continuing study of nearly 17,000 Harvard alumni has demonstrated that moderate physical exercise in adult life can significantly increase life expectancy.

In the study, described in Thursday's issue of The New England Journal of Medicine, men who took part in activities such as walking, stair-climbing and sports that used 2,000 calories or more a week had death rates one-quarter to one-third lower than those who were least active.

Among older alumni, the risk of death for those at high levels of physical activity was half that of the least active men. This was true even among men who were not athletes in college but became active after graduation.

The study, one of the most detailed in the area of public health, is also one of the few to suggest that exercise in and of itself is protective, not just that the healthiest people choose to exercise.

"There are lots of skeptics who say people are active because they are healthy," said Dr. Ralph S. Paffenbarger Jr., a Stanford University researcher who is directing the study.

He said that the new findings clearly supported his belief that "you're healthy because you're active."

The analysis showed, for example, that physical activity could partly counter the death-promoting effects of cigarette smoking, high blood pressure or a hereditary tendency toward early death.

Thus, among men with high blood pressure who expended 2,000 or more calories on exercise each week, the risk of death was less than half that of hypertensive men who exercised the least.

In fact, alumni with high blood pressure who exercised reduced their risk of early death even though they remained hypertensive, the researchers found.

Expending 2,000 calories a week is about the equivalent to walking briskly 20 miles (32 kilometers) a week.

Among those who smoked more than a pack of cigarettes a day, exercise reduced death rates during the study period by about 30 percent. Among those whose parents both died before the age of 65, death rates were about 25 percent lower if they were in the most active group.

"Early loss of parents may suggest a hereditary risk, but it does not appear to influence the risk of death as strongly as does lack of exercise," the researchers said.

The study involves 16,936 men who entered Harvard from 1916 to 1950 and who in 1962 or 1966 completed extensive questionnaires about their health status, exercise habits and other personal and life-style characteristics.

The men were followed to 1978, by which time 1,413 had died: 45 percent from heart disease, 32 percent from cancer, 13 percent from other natural causes and 10 percent from trauma. The analysis of the study shows a benefit of exercise in diminishing the risk of death from all causes.

The researchers noted that many men in the study might have modified their health habits by quitting smoking or having

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

FitzGerald Defends Pact With U.K., But Says He Understands Unionists

By Jo Thomas
New York Times Service

DUBLIN — The Irish prime minister, Garret FitzGerald, has vowed to press ahead with the British-Irish agreement in Northern Ireland in spite of opposition from the unionist majority, which paralyzed the province Monday with a strike.

The unionists say Dublin should have no say in their affairs.

Mr. FitzGerald is to visit Washington next week to talk with President Ronald Reagan, who announced on Tuesday a $250-million package of aid for Ireland on both sides of the border.

The prime minister met Wednesday with American reporters for the first time since the agreement with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain took effect.

He said he had no intention of suspending or delaying it, as unionists have demanded.

"Talk of suspending the agreement has no meaning," he said. "It is a binding international agreement. Neither government wants it suspended."

He expressed little sympathy for those unionist leaders — including James Molyneaux, a member of Parliament and leader of the largest unionist party — who initially endorsed the strike but later said they were appalled at its excesses.

These included the burning of a factory where 200 nationalist women were working and attacks on the homes of two policemen, one with a 3-week-old baby in the house and the other with a handicapped child at home when the attack began.

Reuters-UPI

Garret FitzGerald

"Anyone who thought the strike was going to take place without intimidation and violence was being very optimistic indeed," the prime minister said.

"There must be very many people in Northern Ireland who are very upset indeed at the things done in their name," he said. "Whether that will translate into something political remains to be seen."

"Our main concern," he added, "is that nothing is done that would encourage those who organized that strike to think that something can be gained."

The agreement signed by the British and Irish prime ministers in November was designed to give the Roman Catholic nationalist minority a say in the running of Northern Ireland and to make the institutions there, especially the justice system, responsive to their needs.

In an interview later Wednesday, Mr. FitzGerald said he understood the unionists' difficulties with the agreement. He said:

"They and their fathers and grandfathers and great grandfathers before them have been brought up to believe that Northern Ireland — until recently, indeed, Ireland under British rule — was their country, that the minority in Northern Ireland were simply not equal citizens.

"That has been sustained by successive British governments which didn't tackle the problem each time there was a strike or a boycott. This time, the British government has faced the issue for the first time in a century since the Home Rule issue first arose in 1886. And it was a great and traumatic shock for unionists."

"I think there are difficult months ahead, but we always thought that the first year would be difficult," he said. "The two governments will keep on course with what we're doing, steadily, unprovocatively, firmly, improving security cooperation, making the changes necessary so the minority can identify in the future with the system, and trying to create conditions into which the unionists can come into the discussion of the future government of our land."

INSIDE

Reuters

A Swedish policeman displaying a likeness of the man believed to have murdered Olof Palme. The picture was made with the aid of a woman artist who saw the killing. Page 4.

GENERAL NEWS

■ A congressional panel has approved U.S. aid to Nicaraguan rebels. Page 3.

■ A U.S. panel on terrorism said that danger to the innocent should be weighed before military retaliation. Page 3.

■ France has been unable to confirm a report that a hostage in Lebanon has been killed. Page 4.

WEEKEND

■ China's Central Ballet has overcome more than its share of challenges since 1954. Page 7.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ West Germany cut its discount rate to 3.5 percent, effective Friday. Page 13.

■ Boeing Co. will cooperate with Japanese companies on a high-technology jet. Page 13.

TOMORROW

How have acquisitions fared at New York's Metropolitan Museum under the aristocrat who took over from Thomas Hoving? ARTS/LEISURE

Sison: Founder of a Rebellion

Communist Leader Began Philippine Insurgency

By William Branigin
Washington Post Service

MANILA — Jose Maria Sison, the 47-year-old Communist leader released from prison Wednesday by President Corazon C. Aquino, planted the seeds of what is now a nationwide insurgency when he was a radical youth leader two decades ago.

Mr. Sison became known in activist student circles in the 1960s and '70s as a lecturer at the University of the Philippines, a poet and a revolutionary theoretician.

In November 1964, he organized the Kabataang Makabayan, or Nationalist Youth, as the youth wing of the Partido Komunista ng Pilipinas, a pro-Soviet Communist party founded in 1930. He soon became disillusioned with the party's leadership and embraced Mao's Cultural Revolution in China.

Three years later Mr. Sison and a group of supporters were expelled from the party when he wrote a critique of its failures and leadership. He was particularly critical of what he saw as the party's mistakes in the 1950s when its army, known as the Hukbalahap or Huk, was defeated in a premature drive to seize power. In his treatise, Mr. Sison called for the party to be rebuilt.

The following year, on Dec. 26, 1968, Mr. Sison and 10 young radical followers held a "congress of re-establishment" in a village on the northern island of Luzon and founded a new party, which they called the Communist Party of the Philippines. Mr. Sison became the new party's first chairman.

Shortly afterward, Mr. Sison and his followers linked up with Bernabe Buscayno, or Commander Dante, the leader of a small band of Huks. Mr. Buscayno had broken with his Huk commanders, who abandoned revolution and turned to banditry and criminal activities that included running protection rackets in the town of Angeles outside Clark Air Base, the largest U.S. Air Force base outside the United States.

Mr. Buscayno was released Wednesday with Mr. Sison and two other Communists said to be members of an assassination squad.

Mr. Sison and Mr. Buscayno formally joined forces with the March 29, 1969, founding of the New People's Army, the armed wing of the Communist Party of the Philippines. Dedicated to waging a "protracted people's war," the New People's Army started out with 35 old rifles and pistols shared by about 60 guerrillas, according to Mr. Sison.

Using a pseudonym, Amado Guerrero, Mr. Sison set out the strategy and goals of the revolutionary movement in the Philippines in a series of underground works published in the early 1970s.

In "Specific Characteristics of Our People's War," he expressed hope that a revolution in the Philippines would make "a worthwhile contribution to the advancement of Marxism-Leninism and the world proletarian revolution so that in the end mankind will be freed from the scourge of imperialism and enter the era of communism."

The treatise described two main weapons of the Communist Party: armed struggle and the national united front, which are compared to "the spear and the shield."

It called armed struggle the "weapon for carrying out the central task of the revolution, which is the destruction and overthrow of the enemy rule and the seizure of political power."

Mr. Sison added that "to have a few seats in a reactionary parliament and to have no army in our country is to play a fool's game."

Mr. Buscayno was captured in 1976 and Mr. Sison in 1977. After that, the party shifted away from a Maoist orientation to a more pragmatic approach toward revolution.

Under a new chairman, Rodolfo Salas, a former engineering student also known as Commander Bilog, the party and its army have grown rapidly. The party now claims 30,000 members and 30,000 "full-time and part-time" guerrilla fighters operating nationwide.

While Mr. Sison has issued statements periodically from prison through his wife and continues to be revered by Communists as the founder of the party, his current influence over the revolution's course is unclear. But he is believed to remain committed to the overthrow of the present system, which he has said is characterized by "U.S. imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat capitalism."

Jose Maria Sison

U.S. Is Preparing to Let Court Deal With Issue of Marcos Cargo in Hawaii

By Jeff Gerth
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States is preparing to turn over to a federal court the issue of what to do with the possessions brought to Hawaii last week by Ferdinand E. Marcos and his associates, according to Reagan administration officials.

Officials said they felt this legal strategy would help distance the administration from the growing dispute over the contents and ownership of the cargo flown to Hawaii by two air force planes.

It would also prevent both the Marcos group and the Philippine government from gaining immediate access to the material, which is in the hands of the U.S. Customs Service at Hickam Air Force Base in Hawaii.

According to administration officials, the final decision of filing such an action in court has not been made, but President Ronald Reagan himself indicated Wednesday that he favored using the courts to resolve disputes about Mr. Marcos's wealth.

In a meeting with reporters, Mr. Reagan said, "If allegations of this kind or charges are made, then it's up to the legal procedures in whichever law body is involved to resolve this."

Mr. Reagan did not directly address the matter of the material in Hawaii.

A decision to put the issue of Mr. Marcos's possessions in the hands of the courts would mean rejecting a Philippine government request for the material. But such a decision would not affect other Marcos holdings in the United States, which are likely to be the subject of court actions and congressional and law-enforcement investigations, according to American and Philippine officials.

The Philippine Central Bank is seeking in federal court in Hawaii to recover currency taken out of that country by Mr. Marcos. The United States is expected to file in court this week a customs inventory of the plane's contents, according to American and Philippine officials. A customs official is one of the defendants in that suit.

The new government of President Corazon C. Aquino, however, is seeking through diplomatic channels to inspect the cargo, especially the financial documents believed to shed light on Mr. Marcos's wealth.

Michael Ratner, the legal director of the New York-based Center for Constitutional Rights, which is representing the Aquino government, said the Philippines "would prefer, based on a letter by Mrs. Aquino, that the U.S. turn over copies of the financial documents but, if not, one way or another, we'll go to court."

[State Department officials said the United States would give the Philippines a list of most of the cash, jewels and documents taken by Mr. Marcos from Manila to Hawaii, The Associated Press reported from Washington.]

The documents in Hawaii would be invaluable to any attempt to unravel the Marcos finances, since they contain the names of holding companies that own various assets, according to an administration official.

Mr. Reagan said Wednesday that his information indicated that Mr. Marcos had accumulated some wealth before becoming president of the Philippines. Before becoming president in 1965, Mr. Marcos served in the parliament and was an attorney.

"The information that I have always had," Mr. Reagan said, "was that while his salary was extremely modest as president of his country, and obviously could not have ever made him wealthy, the information I've always had was that he was a millionaire before he took office, and so that there probably is some wealth that is his legitimately by way of investments over all these 20 years."

An administration official said that the United States had not made any commitments to Mr. Marcos concerning real estate properties he might own. Civil claims are expected to be filed against the former president.

■ Marcos Version of Events

When Mr. Marcos ordered crates of Philippine currency assembled with his baggage last week, he thought they would be flown to his estate in the northern Philippines, not to the United States, he has told Senator Paul Laxalt, The New York Times reported.

"He thought when he left Manila he'd be going home through Clark Air Base," Mr. Laxalt, Republican of Nevada, reported after talking with the former Philippine president by telephone Monday. "He said he never intended to take that money out of the Philippines."

■ Solarz Meets With Aquino

Representative Stephen J. Solarz, Democrat of New York, met Thursday with Mrs. Aquino and pledged support for her government's efforts to recover money allegedly plundered by Mr. Marcos, The Associated Press reported from Manila.

After his hourlong meeting, Mr. Solarz said he told her, "I intend to do anything I can to facilitate the recovery of these assets."

Mr. Solarz, chairman of the House subcommittee on Asian affairs, arrived in the Philippines late Tuesday to sound out Mrs. Aquino and other officials on the amount and type of assistance her government needs from the United States.

WORLD BRIEFS

Senate Panel Rejects Reagan Budget

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate Budget Committee rejected President Ronald Reagan's fiscal 1987 budget Thursday, agreeing that his formula for domestic spending cuts, a continued military buildup and no general tax increases would fail to meet a required $144-billion deficit target.

The vote was 16-6 against the president's plan, with only 6 of the panel's 12 Republicans voting in favor of it. Senator Pete V. Domenici, Republican of New Mexico and the committee chairman, set the mostly symbolic vote in an apparent effort to avoid prolonged partisan wrangling over Mr. Reagan's spending plan.

Mr. Reagan's budget avoided any general tax increases and relied primarily on spending cuts to reach the $144-billion deficit target required by the deficit-reduction law. Mr. Reagan also asked for a 7.4 percent increase in military spending after accounting for inflation. The nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office estimated that Mr. Reagan's budget was about $16 billion short of the deficit target.

After 13 Die, NATO Ends Exercise

OSLO (AP) — The death of at least 13 Norwegian soldiers in an avalanche during North Atlantic Treaty Organization maneuvers has forced cancellation of the exercise involving 20,000 troops from eight nations, a senior Norwegian Army officer said Thursday.

"We cannot possibly shoulder the responsibility for holding personnel in area with such extreme risks of more avalanches and where lives have already been lost," said Lieutenant General Ulf Berg, the commander in North Norway, in announcing cancellation of the Arctic Express exercises.

Three soldiers were still missing Thursday after a wall of snow collapsed down Wednesday on 31 members of a Norwegian ski patrol at Vassdalen near Narvik in northern Norway. Fifteen soldiers survived with injuries.

U.S., Soviet Discuss Namibia Plan

GENEVA (AP) — Chester A. Crocker, the chief U.S. negotiator on southern Africa, held talks Thursday with Vladilen M. Vasev, a top Soviet official on Africa, on South Africa's proposals for implementing a United Nations independence plan for South-West Africa, or Namibia.

The two sides discussed "developments in southern Africa including all aspects of the negotiations for Namibian independence," a U.S. statement said. On Tuesday, President Pieter W. Botha of South Africa announced that his government was willing to start implementing a United Nations plan for independence Aug. 1, but only if there was an agreement for Cuban troops to leave neighboring Angola.

Meanwhile, in Johannesburg, a fire caused by a bomb destroyed the headquarters of a group working for the release of Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned black leader.

Fletcher Is Asked to Head NASA Again

WASHINGTON (UPI) — President Ronald Reagan asked James C. Fletcher on Thursday to resume administration of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, replacing James M. Beggs, who resigned last week. In 1972, Mr. Fletcher directed NASA to begin the shuttle program.

Mr. Fletcher, 66, who headed the space agency from 1971 to 1977, was nominated despite reports that he did not want to leave private industry and his professorship at the University of Pittsburgh. His appointment must be confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. Beggs began a leave of absence late last year after his indictment for business improprieties while an executive of General Dynamics Corp. He decided to give up the NASA post entirely last week. The agency has come under intense public scrutiny because of the Jan. 28 explosion of the space shuttle Challenger.

James C. Fletcher

Egypt to Hang Israeli Drug Smuggler

CAIRO (AP) — An Egyptian court convicted an Israeli man Thursday of drug smuggling and sentenced him to death. His attorney said the verdict would be appealed.

Yusef Amin Tahan, an Egyptian-born Israeli from Ashdod, listened calmly as presiding Judge Adel Sidky read out the verdict and sentenced him to death by hanging.

Zvi Lidsky, his Israeli lawyer who attended the session as an observer, said that the defense would appeal to a higher court and seek a new trial. Mr. Tahan was arrested in August at Cairo International Airport after customs inspectors found 2.75 pounds (1.25 kilograms) of heroin in his baggage. Mr. Tahan said he planned to sell the heroin in Israel.

Egypt Police Mutiny Left 107 Dead

CAIRO (AP) — More than 21,000 troops are to be purged from the mutinous security forces after riots last week that left 107 people dead, the government said Thursday.

The revised death toll was almost three times the figure reported earlier. About 8,000 security police conscripts were reported still to be at large.

The government also said that 719 people were injured in the violence which broke out after members of the nearly 300,000-strong security force mutinied over rumors that their tours of duty were to be extended by one year. The government said that 21,644 conscripts would be dismissed from the force by mid-March.

Wellington Clears Soviet Ship Captain

WELLINGTON, New Zealand (AP) — A government inquiry has blamed a New Zealand pilot for the sinking last month of a Soviet cruise liner, the transportation minister said Thursday.

The minister, Richard W. Prebble, said that a board of inquiry found that the Soviet skipper, Vladislav Vorobyev, was not on the bridge when the liner Mikhail Lermontov hit a reef, and it absolved him of responsibility for the Feb. 16 accident. All but one of the 739 people on the ship were evacuated safely; a Soviet crew member is presumed drowned.

Mr. Prebble said that Captain Don Jamieson, a private pilot under contract to the ship's owners, tried to navigate the ship through a shallow, rocky passage, "with both engines on full ahead." He said the investigation did not support reports that were critical of the Soviet crew's actions and of the quality of the ship's emergency equipment.

Lagos Shoots Leaders of Failed Coup

LAGOS (Reuters) — Ten Nigerian military officers have been executed by firing squad after being found guilty of involvement in a plot last December to overthrow the military government of Major General Ibrahim Babangida.

Announcing the executions on national television Wednesday night, the defense minister, Major General Domkat Bali, said that if the coup had succeeded it would have been "the bloodiest yet."

Among those executed was General Mamman Vatsa, who had been a member of the policy-making Armed Forces Ruling Council and a cabinet minister. The executions followed many appeals for clemency, the latest coming two days ago from a group of prominent Nigerian authors.

For the Record

Sikh gunmen killed six persons and wounded 13 in Punjab on Thursday in one of the worst outbreaks of violence since a moderate Sikh party swept to power in state elections in September, the Press Trust of India reported. (UPI)

A $250-million aid program for Northern Ireland was approved Thursday by the House Foreign Affairs Committee. The program is designed to support the British-Irish accord that gives Dublin a voice in governing Ulster. Approval by the full House is expected. (AP)

Richard E. Lyng was confirmed Thursday by the U.S. Senate as secretary of agriculture by a 95-2 vote. A spokesman said that Mr. Lyng probably would be sworn in later in the day. (AP)

Laurel Finds a Peaceful Niche With a View on the World

Salvador H. Laurel

By Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service

MANILA — Accompanied by a bell-choir of telephones Wednesday morning, the press room clerks at the Philippine Foreign Ministry were putting up a map of the world — a sure sign, someone suggested, that the somnolent department was going to be a different place under Salvador H. Laurel.

Upstairs, Mr. Laurel, who is also vice president and prime minister of the new government, met his first major foreign delegation.

The visitors had come from China to sign a cultural agreement, and Mr. Laurel took the opportunity to outline his priorities for revitalizing the country's foreign policy.

As squabbles within the coalition now in power in Manila concentrate on domestic issues and the division of appointments, Mr. Laurel is free, commentators said, to create a highly visible role for himself in foreign affairs.

Some political commentators said this could be short-lived, and that "Doy," as he is called, will relinquish the Foreign Ministry when the political situation stabilizes.

Mr. Laurel is the son of a former Philippine president and wanted to run for the presidency himself. He heads the United Nationalist Democratic Organization, a party known as Unido. President Corazon C. Aquino is associated with her late husband's party, Laban.

But in the meantime, Mr. Laurel is putting his urbane charm, which masks the tough and canny politician, to good use in foreign affairs.

If he remains in the foreign minister's office through April, it will be he who meets President Ronald Reagan in Bali when Mr. Reagan holds talks with the foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations after discussions with his host, President Suharto of Indonesia.

Mr. Laurel, recalling that he led the first Filipino delegation to Beijing in 1972, after China had withdrawn its support for a leftist rebellion in the Philippines, said, "We intend to give special importance to our Asian neighbors, particularly the People's Republic of China."

The head of the Chinese delegation, Culture Minister Zhu Muzhi, responded with warmth and enthusiasm, saying that for Beijing it was "beyond our expectations to get such a quick invitation to Manila."

"We paid a great deal of attention to what has been happening here," Mr. Zhu said.

The new foreign minister also has promised Malaysia that the Aquino government would deal quickly with the Philippine claim to Sabah, on the north coast of Borneo, a Malaysian state since 1963. He also has announced that Manila will ratify United Nations conventions on human and civil rights.

Filipinos have been watching with great interest as Mr. Laurel makes his way through the unfamiliar territory of playing second fiddle to an untried and inexperienced political leader, and a woman at that.

Friends, who do not want to be identified as saying so, insist it is anathema to Mr. Laurel's nature to be in that situation. "He is a typical Filipino male chauvinist," an acquaintance said.

But Mr. Laurel, a 57-year-old lawyer who holds two graduate legal degrees from Yale University, seems to be handling the situation well. Increasingly, he is seen as a constant support for Mrs. Aquino. When they appear together publicly, he appears to like her personally and to understand professionally that she has an immense popular following.

When asked for an opinion at their first news conference after Mr. Marcos had fled the country, Mr. Laurel said, "I only speak when the president is not around."

He got a big smile from Mrs. Aquino.

Manila Panel Steps Down

(Continued from Page 1)

retary, said Thursday that most senior members of the judiciary had resigned and that most appointed officers probably would do so within two days. Mrs. Aquino had asked for courtesy resignations by all Marcos appointees.

Those pressing for "revolutionary" action say that without it, the reforms promised by the Aquino coalition could be frustrated by a national assembly dominated by Mr. Marcos's old party and by a judiciary and local bureaucracy dominated by his appointees.

Opponents of radical action say it could lead to political instability and dictatorial measures. Some military commanders are reported to fear that it would bolster the Communist insurgency.

Mr. Arroyo said that "all the remnants of the Marcos government that have caused so much suffering, we are going to dismantle step by step." He would not provide details.

One of the first acts of the Aquino government, he said, was to dismantle the National Intelligence Security Agency headed by General Fabian C. Ver, one of Mr. Marcos's closest aides.

He likened the agency to "the Gestapo of Nazi Germany," saying it had been responsible for the arrest, detention, blackmailing, torture and killing of many Filipinos.

Both Mr. Arroyo and Mr. Enrile said it was important to reopen the trial of General Ver and others who were acquitted by a special court last year of involvement in the 1983 murder of Mrs. Aquino's husband, Benigno S. Aquino Jr., a long-time rival of Mr. Marcos.

But Mr. Arroyo noted that the Philippines has no extradition treaty with the United States. General Ver and his family fled to Hawaii along with Mr. Marcos.

Mr. Enrile said Thursday that he had sent a letter to Mrs. Aquino, who as president is also commander in chief, asking for reconsideration of her promotion of an air force lieutenant-colonel last week over 34 more senior officers.

The officer, Colonel Edilberto Yap, was named senior military aide to the president. He and his wife were ardent Aquino supporters, but the colonel was not a member of the reform group associated with Mr. Enrile.

In San Marino, One-Man Escape Empties the Jail

Reuters

SAN MARINO — The only prisoner in the only jail of this tiny mountaintop republic has escaped.

Fabio de Angelis, 21, the occupant of the six-cell jail, escaped late Tuesday or early Wednesday, the police said Thursday. They did not say how he escaped.

Mr. de Angelis had been arrested on car-theft charges.

San Marino, in central Italy, is the world's smallest republic and one of the oldest. Most of its revenue comes from tourism and the sale of stamps and coins.

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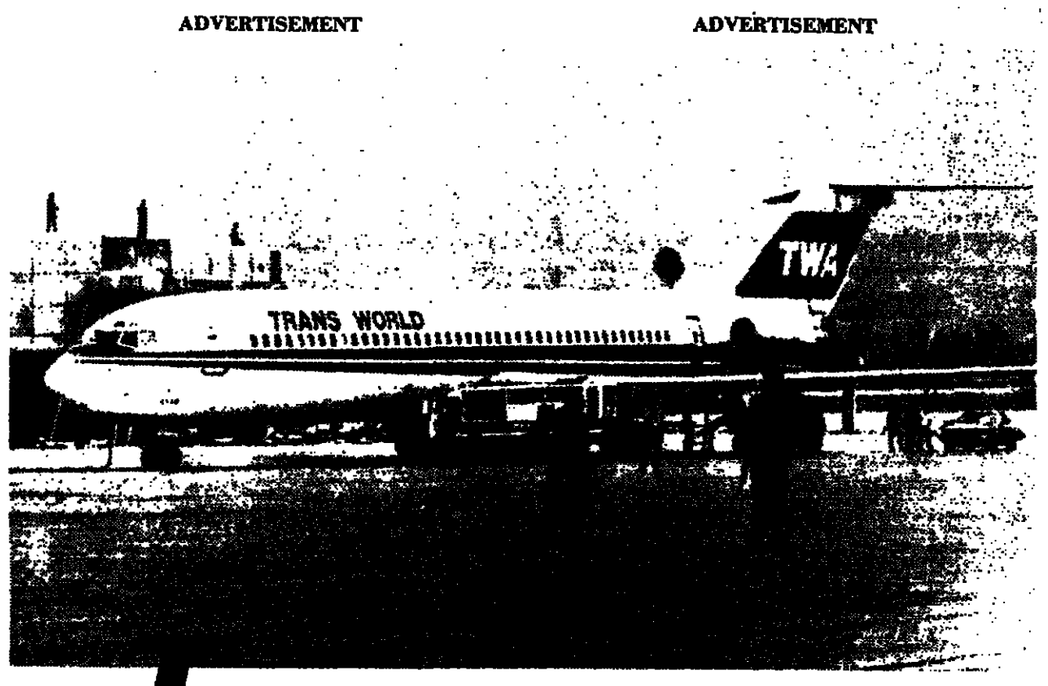

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Correction

A New York Times article, published Thursday, on testimony by Lieutenant General James A. Abrahamson to a House subcommittee incorrectly described the status of a proposal to create a government-financed research organization linked to the U.S. space-based defense initiative. The proposal has not received formal approval from Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger.

Reagan Wins Backing Of a House Panel for Nicaraguan Rebel Aid

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — After three defeats, President Ronald Reagan received his first congressional backing Thursday for a request to send $100 million in aid to anti-Sandinist insurgents in Nicaragua.

The House Armed Services Committee, which is controlled by Democrats, urged approval of the aid on a voice vote taken without debate.

That vote came shortly after rejection of the aid request by the Appropriations Committee, also controlled by Democrats.

Mr. Reagan's request includes $70 million in military aid and $30 million in nonlethal assistance.

On Wednesday, the House Intelligence Committee and the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere voted not to approve the aid.

The votes are only advisory, and the full House will still consider the issue, perhaps as early as next week. It will later face a series of votes in the Senate.

But lawmakers from both the Republican and Democratic parties said that because of Wednesday's votes, they believed that the president's plan was in deep trouble.

A negative vote in either the House or the Senate could kill the aid request.

However, the White House deputy press secretary, Edward Djerejian, said after the votes Wednesday: "The opera isn't over until the fat lady sings."

On Thursday, Mr. Reagan and his spokesman, Larry Speakes, said remarks made by the president Wednesday should not be interpreted as signaling any change in U.S. policy regarding the possibility of sending troops to Central America.

Mr. Reagan said: "There is no request for such troops. There is no plan on our part."

The president had argued for his plan Wednesday in two White House meetings, and Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger told the House Armed Services Committee that a failure to grant the aid request could eventually lead to the introduction of American troops in Central America.

Mr. Reagan, speaking to members of a Jewish organization, said the aid was needed for the guerrillas "so we will never have to send our own American boys" to fight the Sandinist government.

Mr. Weinberger, speaking to the House Armed Services Committee, echoed Mr. Reagan's statement that U.S. weapons and other help were needed so U.S. troops would not have to be sent.

Democrats and some Republicans told Mr. Weinberger that no nation in Latin American appeared to support the Reagan administration's policy of aid to the rebels, but he answered that some countries offer their support in private.

■ Businessman Cite Fears

A group of Nicaraguan businessmen issued a strong denunciation of the Nicaraguan government Wednesday, saying they feared for their lives and liberty, The New York Times reported from Managua.

The businessmen said President Daniel Ortega Saavedra appeared to be threatening them when, in a nationally broadcast speech Feb. 21, he singled out the Superior Council of Private Enterprise as among those responsible for the country's problems.

The council, known by the acronym COSEP, is Nicaragua's principal private-sector federation, and has been a leading critic of the Sandinist government.

Its president, Enrique Bolanos, said Wednesday that a council leader was killed by security police in 1980 and that several others were imprisoned in 1981. He suggested that the government could be preparing another attack against the organization.

Mr. Bolanos called on democratic governments to "act vigorously to defend and protect our existence, before you have to lament a sin of omission."

Reuters

Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh holds the hand of a follower as a policeman escorts him to a plane at Athens airport.

Greece Expels Indian Guru After Complaint by Clerics

Reuters

ATHENS — Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh, the Indian guru who was expelled in November from the United States, was deported from Greece on Thursday after Greek Orthodox clerics objected to his statement that people should indulge in sex.

A government spokesman said that the guru, who was here on a one-month visa, was expelled "for reasons of public interest." Mr. Rajneesh left for Spain on Thursday in a private jet.

In demanding the guru's expulsion, clerics called him a "menace to public safety." His presence at the Cretan resort of Ayios Nikolaos, along with about 300 followers, had caused a sensation in Greece, which bans proselytizing.

At the Athens airport, where he was brought under police escort, Mr. Rajneesh denounced Greece as "fascist," and said the Greeks had learned nothing since the death of Socrates. He said the police broke a window of the villa where he had been staying and manhandled his secretary before arresting them both.

Terror Panel Cites Drawbacks of Retaliation

By Gerald M. Boyd
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — After several months of study, a U.S. government task force on terrorism has recommended that potential injury to innocent civilians be considered in determining the need for American military retaliation.

The recommendation was contained in a report Thursday by the task force headed by Vice President George Bush.

The report contains about two dozen recommendations, including the establishment of a consolidated intelligence center specializing in terrorism and increased efforts to penetrate terrorist groups.

It urged Congress to make the murder of American citizens abroad a federal crime punishable by the death penalty, called for doubling to $1 million the U.S. award that can be given for assistance in bringing terrorists to justice, and recommended that the State Department conclude treaties to extradite terrorists.

In a criticism of the American press, the report said that terrorists "deliberately manufacture sensations to capture maximum media attention." It suggested that the press develop its own guidelines for use in coverage.

"Journalistic guidelines have been developed for use during wartime to protect lives and national security, and in some circumstances should be considered during a terrorist situation," the report said.

It made these additional recommendations:

- The setting up of a National Security Council staff position to coordinate the national program against terrorism.
- Increased screening for terrorists at ports.
- Reduced access to sensitive information regarding terrorists through the establishment of a joint congressional committee.
- Possible restrictions on disclosures under the Freedom of Information Act that may aid terrorists.

The report sought to resolve a dispute within the government over the use of force against terrorism. Secretary of State George P. Shultz, for example, has been more in favor of military retaliation than Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger.

The task force suggested that a set of standards be developed for judging whether retaliation was warranted.

At the same time, it acknowledged the difficulty of retaliating when terrorists cannot be identified or there is no specific target. It suggests that the standards be prepared by the task force and submitted to the National Security Council for approval.

A policy on retaliation, in addition to considering the potential for injury to innocent civilians, would have to examine the adequacy and reliability of intelligence, the status of forces for pre-emption, reaction or retaliation and the ability to identify the target, the report said.

It also said that the cooperation or opposition of the host country should be considered.

Mr. Bush, in presenting the report Thursday, acknowledged the difficulty in using force without endangering innocent lives. "There isn't any simple answer," he said.

The report said: "Our principles of justice will not permit random retaliation against groups or countries." However, it said, "a successful deterrent strategy may require judicious employment of military force."

Call for U.S. Drug Testing Surprised Some on the Panel That Proposed It

By Joel Brinkley
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Several members of the President's Commission on Organized Crime have asserted that they were never shown the final version of the commission's report on drug enforcement issued Monday. They said they were surprised and upset to read of its recommendation for widespread drug testing.

"I didn't get the final draft; I don't think any of us got the final draft," said Charles H. Rogovin, a commission member who is a law professor at Temple University in Philadelphia.

The section of the report advocating drug testing for federal government employees and contractors "wasn't in the version I read," he said, adding, "If I had seen it, I certainly would have asked questions."

Eugene Methvin of McLean, Virginia, a senior editor of Reader's Digest, said Wednesday that he and the other members never saw the final version and never met to discuss the report, although they had asked for meetings.

"They told us they didn't have enough money" to pay travel expenses for the commission members, he said. The "poor financial planning and mismanagement" was "unforgivable," he said.

The commission declined to comment in detail on the allegations.

But Arthur P. Brill Jr., director of public affairs for the commission, said that most commission members had come to Washington for the White House ceremony Monday at which the report was presented to President Ronald Reagan.

The commission, completing 32 months of work, released the 1,000-page report assessing the nation's drug enforcement policies as one section of a multi-part final report.

The drug policy report made more than 50 recommendations, but one of them set off immediate controversy. It called for a national program to test most working Americans for drug use.

Members of Congress, workers' groups, civil liberties organizations and others assailed the idea as intrusive and unconstitutional.

At a news conference Tuesday, the commission's chairman, Judge Irving R. Kaufman of the 2d U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, was asked whether the commission as a whole had approved of that recommendation, and he responded, "Pretty much."

Thomas McBride, a commission member who is an associate dean of the Stanford University Law School, said he first learned of the drug testing recommendations when he read news accounts of the report Tuesday.

"I found that two key phrases had been inserted in the final version that I had not seen," he said. They were the phrases calling for drug testing, he said, adding, "and I don't agree with them."

Mr. Rogovin of Temple said that the draft report sent to him in late January did not contain the recommendation in the final report that said: "Government contracts should not be awarded to companies that fail to implement drug programs, including suitable drug testing."

Another recommendation in the final report said: "The president should direct the heads of all federal agencies to formulate immediately clear policy statements, with implementing guidelines, including suitable drug testing."

Mr. Rogovin and Mr. McBride said their draft reports did not contain the phrase "including suitable drug testing."

Another commission member, Representative Peter W. Rodino Jr., who is chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, said Wednesday that he "strongly disagreed with the report's sweeping recommendation for widespread drug testing."

"Wholesale testing," the New Jersey Democrat said in a statement, "is unwarranted and raises serious civil liberty concerns."

Judge Kaufman could not be reached for comment.

■ Reagan Backs Some Testing

President Reagan said Wednesday that although no decision had been made on drug testing for government employees, he believed that "any place where there is a safety element involved, we not only are entitled to ask for it, I think we have a responsibility to do that," The Washington Post reported.

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For Duvalier, Next Stop Is Riviera

(Continued from Page 1)

other members of his family would leave Friday.

At Nice, local officials said Mr. Duvalier was expected to pass through the airport Friday.

Two lawsuits and the refusal of any country to grant the former dictator permanent asylum explain why the French government has apparently been forced to relent and let Mr. Duvalier move to a more permanent accommodation.

After first saying Mr. Duvalier could stay eight days in France when the U.S. Air Force flew him here from Haiti on Feb. 7, the French government quickly discovered that no other country would accept him.

Then last week the owner of the Abbaye Hotel opened legal proceedings to get Mr. Duvalier expelled because, he said, his business was suffering. Mr. Duvalier brought his own court case against the French government.

■ Haiti Opens Prison Doors

Marlise Simons of The New York Times reported earlier from Port-au-Prince:

Haiti's new government has declared a general amnesty and opened the doors of the country's largest prison, permitting dazed and laughing inmates to pour into the sunny streets of Port-au-Prince.

Crowds cheered and applauded as men, women and, in some cases, children accused of common crimes left through the heavy red gates Wednesday.

The inmates carried their few possessions wrapped in straw baskets and pieces of cloth.

The announcement occurred after a riot at the prison Tuesday in which prisoners twice started fires.

The National Penitentiary had also held nine Americans on drug charges. Five of them were released, but two men and two women stayed behind.

"All prisoners are free except these four," said Colonel Charles Louis, the commander of the prison. "I have been asked to keep them till tomorrow as a favor to the American consulate. They are sending a special plane to pick them up."

A spokesman at the U.S. Embassy said that the four Americans were wanted on drug charges in the United States. The police said they had found more than 1,000 pounds (about 455 kilograms) of cocaine that the Americans were preparing to take to the United States.

As the amnesty was announced at the penitentiary Wednesday morning by the minister of justice, Gérard Gourgue, a former human rights activist, inmates shouted and jumped for joy.

An aide to Mr. Gourgue said the government had decided to grant the amnesty because many prisoners had been held without trial for many years.

"The conditions were terrible, many people were not tried, there were children among them," the aide said.

The festive scene at the penitentiary permitted outsiders a rare view behind the walls. Political and common prisoners have often described it as a violent place.

NYT

Carlos López Contreras

Honduras Resists Role In Rebel Aid

Reuters

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — The foreign minister of Honduras indicated Thursday that his government would not help to funnel U.S. aid to Nicaraguan guerrillas if the U.S. Congress approved a new assistance program.

"The Honduran government has not authorized any group or foreign government to channel any type of aid to insurgents in neighboring countries," Foreign Minister Carlos López Contreras said after a National Security Council meeting.

His comments contradicted a suggestion by Secretary of State George P. Shultz of the United States on Tuesday that Honduras might help the rebels if Congress passed the $100-million assistance package. Two congressional panels voted Wednesday against the aid.

The distribution of aid for the rebels has been a major issue for Reagan administration critics who contend that the United States cannot effectively control the aid program.

Last year Congress approved $27 million in nonmilitary assistance, but Honduras reportedly has prohibited the distribution of the aid.

There are 12,000 rebels based in camps along the Honduran border. They use Honduran territory to launch attacks into Nicaragua.

Mr. Shultz told a congressional committee Tuesday that Honduras, through which the United States had been funneling aid in the past, had become a problem. But he assured the committee: "I think if Congress votes for this program, we will not have any problem administering it."

The U.S. deputy defense secretary, William H. Taft 4th, visited Honduras on Wednesday. Asked how the United States planned to channel aid to the rebels, he replied that first Congress must pass the aid, and then the government would worry about distributing it.

Mr. Taft met with President José Azcona Hoyo for two and a half hours.

Bush to Visit Tunis, Lisbon

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Vice President George Bush will visit Tunisia on Saturday to "underscore long-standing ties of friendship and cooperation" with the United States, it was announced Thursday.

Democrats Take Cue From Foes

Use Technology for Fund-Raising, Data Collection

By David Burnham
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A few weeks ago a staff member of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee read a news report that said one of the committee's political enemies, the National Conservative Political Action Committee, had scheduled a news conference the next day to open a $1.5-million television attack on 33 Democratic members of the House of Representatives.

The staff member turned to his committee's computer, ran a quick check of the latest fund-raising filings with the Federal Elections Commission, and came up with information indicating the conservative group owed $3.6 million and had $59,527 cash on hand.

The next morning at the news conference, representatives from the Democratic committee distributed a statement asking how the conservative committee could mount a $1.5-million television campaign when it was "virtually bankrupt." From the viewpoint of the Democrats, the project had been pretty well derailed.

Only a few years ago, according to political professionals, it would have been almost impossible for the national Democratic apparatus to mount such a pre-emptive strike. It did not have the technology to find vital information swiftly.

But times have changed. The Democratic National Committee, the Democratic Congressional Committee and the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, following pioneer efforts begun more than a decade ago by the three major Republican national committees, have begun to equip themselves with more and more of the machinery of modern politics.

AP

Tony Coelho

Probably the key architect of the change is Representative Tony Coelho of California, who has headed the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee since 1981.

"If we were just going to go on being a year-to-year fund-raising funnel," he said, "with no long-term goals and no long-term effort to achieve them, I had no interest in this job. But we have begun to undertake the necessary capital improvements and are now building a permanent institution that can have influence in the decades ahead."

The record suggests that Mr. Coelho's efforts are bearing fruit. In 1985-86, he estimated, the House fund-raising activities will yield $15 million, as against $1.8 million raised in 1979 and 1980, the year before he became chairman.

Robert Teeter, a leading Republican poll-taker, agrees that the Democrats are on the move. "Obviously," he said, "they have begun a major effort to try to catch up on the technology that we have undertaken in the last few years. Our job is to try to stay ahead of them."

The Democratic effort has not been limited to the purchase of computers.

A library has been established with video clippings of potentially significant statements by opposition candidates. When Vice President George Bush tried to back away from his "voodoo economics" characterization of some of President Ronald Reagan's proposals, the library was quickly able to give the television networks the earlier statement, captured on video tape when Mr. Bush was fighting Mr. Reagan for the Republican presidential nomination.

Growing sophistication in raising funds also is illustrated by the projects and plans of Frank O'Brien, the marketing director for the National Committee. "In 1981," he said, "we had 60,000 names on our list. Now we have 500,000 and we hope to have a million by 1988."

Mr. Coelho worries that the Republicans have a big a head start. "The Republicans have always had the fat cats," he said. "But now they have found a way to keep the fat cats while at the same time raising money from a lot of little cats."

Vermont Town Re-elects Convicted Drug Grower

United Press International

MANCHESTER, Vermont — Voters in the Vermont town of Goshen have re-elected their town clerk, Anna Marie Tonzini, who received a 90-day suspended sentence last week for growing marijuana.

Miss Tonzini received 37 votes on Tuesday, six more than her closest rival. She said: "I'm very pleased. It is encouraging the townspeople had faith in me."

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Study Says Exercise Increases Life Expectancy

(Continued from Page 1)

their high blood pressure effectively treated, after the data were gathered. If so, the findings would underestimate the benefits of exercise, they concluded.

In an earlier report on the study, Dr. Paffenbarger and his colleagues at the Stanford University School of Medicine and Harvard University School of Public Health showed that physical activity could reduce the risk of heart attack.

As in the current study, the benefits of exercise peaked at 3,500 calories expended per week, or approximately the amount used by a man who walks briskly or runs 20 miles and plays singles tennis for two to three hours a week.

Beyond 3,500 calories, the death rates stabilized, perhaps, the authors suggested, because of hazards inherent in vigorous activities.

In the study, for example, men who played vigorous sports such as squash or full-court basketball for three or more hours a week had slightly higher death rates than those who played vigorously for two hours.

The findings suggest that moderate exercise throughout adult life is the key to longevity, the authors said.

Furthermore, those who were varsity athletes in college but who subsequently became sedentary had higher death rates than men who maintained moderate levels of activity during adulthood.

"Inheritance of a sturdy constitution is less important to longevity than continuation of adequate lifetime exercise," the report states.

There was a somewhat confusing effect of body weight on death risk. Those who were the thinnest had higher death rates than moderately heavy men.

Death rates declined when relative weight increased along with increasing activity, suggesting that men who are ill may become both thin and inactive and that active men may gain weight through increased muscle mass, the researchers said.

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Picture Issued of Palme Slaying Suspect

Reuters

STOCKHOLM — The Swedish police hunting for the killer of Prime Minister Olof Palme issued a composite picture of the main suspect Thursday, showing a dark man of Middle Eastern or south European appearance.

Minutes after the electronically composed picture was made public, hundreds of callers jammed the switchboard of police headquarters with tips about the possible identity of the foreign-looking suspect.

The picture showed a young man with thick black hair, dark deep-set eyes, a long straight nose, high cheekbones and a thin mouth. "It's a clear picture and we think this is what the killer looks like," Superintendent Ulf Abrahamsson of the police said.

It was assembled by West German police specialists working throughout the night with a 22-year-old artist who said she saw him running away from the scene of the murder on Friday night.

The investigation itself seemed to be focusing increasingly on possible Kurdish involvement in the killing of Mr. Palme, who was shot in Stockholm's main street soon after leaving a movie theater with his wife.

The police have offered a 500,000 kronor ($69,000) reward for information leading to the killer's arrest.

Danish policemen briefly detained two Yugoslavs on a ferry from Sweden after a Swedish customs officer said he thought one of them resembled the suspect, but it turned out to be a false lead. The police chief in Sweden's southern port of Helsingborg said later there was no reason to hold the two men.

The daily newspaper Svenska Dagbladet reported Thursday that the security service had pinpointed the extreme leftist Kurdish Workers Party as the most likely group to have killed Mr. Palme.

The paper quoted the police as saying that the killing was carried out by a "professional gangster of the type hired to kill by terrorist groups and others."

Svenska Dagbladet said a special police team was investigating a possible link between the Kurdish party and the killing. The paper quoted one of the detectives taking part in the manhunt as saying that the Kurdish party "had a fairly strong motive."

The Swedish security service said in a report in 1984 that the party was planning reprisals against Mr. Palme because of his government's attitude toward the party. Two men said to be party agents are serving life sentences for murder in Sweden.

The likeness being circulated by the police was the first indication that the killer might be of foreign origin.

The Kurdish Workers Party has made its mark as much through internal reprisals as through its armed struggle against Turkey for a separate Marxist state.

A party statement said to have been issued in the Netherlands on Wednesday denied involvement in the murder, according to the Swedish news agency TT.

In 1984, Sweden stamped the word "terrorist" in the passports of nine party members, but did not expel them because they would have faced a military court in their home country, Turkey.

Friction between the party and the Swedish government increased when two men, said by the police to be party agents, were sentenced to life imprisonment for murdering two party defectors, one in 1984 and one in 1985.

Hiseyn Yildirim, a Kurdish lawyer who has become known as the group's main spokesman, said last August: "Sweden must stop branding us as terrorists. Our patience will only last two more months. Thereafter we will consider Sweden an enemy."

In Shadow of Elections, French Efforts To Free 4 Hostages Are Scrutinized

By Judith Miller
New York Times Service

PARIS — Ten days before parliamentary elections, the French government's efforts to free four French hostages held in Lebanon have come under scrutiny. An extremist Islamic group has said that one of them has been killed.

The French government said Thursday that it had no confirmation that Michel Seurat, a researcher kidnapped last May, was dead, as Islamic Jihad, the group that abducted him, asserted in a statement issued Wednesday in Beirut.

Roland Dumas, the external relations minister, said that France would spare no effort to verify the authenticity of the Moslem extremist group's "abominable claim."

The "execution" was described in Islamic Jihad's statement as a retaliatory blow against France for its bias toward Iraq against Iran and, specifically, for France's expulsion of two dissident Iraqis to Baghdad on Feb. 19.

Iraq's ambassador to France, Mohammed Sadiq el-Maschat, said that Hamza Fawzy, 38, and Hassan Kheir Eddine, 36, were alive in prison in Iraq. But the human rights group Amnesty International reported that at least one of the two had been executed shortly after his arrival there.

Mr. Dumas defended his government's decision to expel the two dissidents. "The police services made no mistake," he asserted. The two Iraqis, he added, had not protested their expulsion when they learned of the government's decision, "except when they climbed into the plane." France had received assurances from Iraq, he said, that both men were being well treated.

French television reported Thursday, however, that both Iraqis had requested political asylum in France the day before their expulsion, asserting that their lives would be in danger if they were sent back to Baghdad. The French police ignored their plea, it said.

The two men were among 13 foreigners and 51 French citizens picked up following a spate of bombings in February in Paris.

The Socialist government, which polls suggest faces almost certain defeat in parliamentary elections March 16, has come under scrutiny over its handling of the hostage crisis since reports last month that French-Syrian efforts to secure the hostages' release had failed.

In an interview in the French newspaper Libération, President Hafez al-Assad of Syria was quoted as saying that he and President François Mitterrand had agreed earlier this year to free the hostages in Lebanon, but that it had fallen through when the Moslem kidnappers backed out.

Diplomats viewed the breakdown of the France-Syria accord as an ominous development for the future of the four French hostages, as well as the six Americans and one Briton who also are being held in Lebanon by Moslem militants believed to be closely linked — or perhaps identical — to those holding the French captives.

The Islamic militants are said to be under the influence, if not the direct control, of Iran which has denied any role in hostage-taking or reported executions in Lebanon.

U.S. Gives Egypt Funds For Airport Safety Gear

Reuters

CAIRO — The United States has agreed to finance a $10-million purchase by Egypt of equipment to improve security at Cairo International Airport, a U.S. Embassy source said.

The airport authorities will buy walk-through detectors, equipment to screen luggage, and communications and close-circuit television equipment, the source said Wednesday.

The Associated Press

Halley's comet as photographed Thursday by the probe Vega-1 and relayed to the Soviet Institute for Space Research.

Probe Sends Close-Ups of Nucleus of Halley's Comet

(Continued from Page 1)

an experiment on low-frequency plasma waves.

John Simpson, a physics professor at the Enrico Fermi Institute at the University of Chicago, was the lone American to participate in Vega-1 with a dust counter and mass analyzer experiment.

Thursday's three-hour transmission session provided scientists with information that could not only elucidate the origin of comets, but possibly the origins of the solar system.

"No question that this a major step in our understanding of comets," said Carl Sagan, a U.S. astronomer. "There was first class data about charged particles, about dust spewing off the comet."

"This will help us to understand the nature of comets, and as soon as we understand that, we will understand something about their origins," he said.

■ **No U.S. Mission**

Plans for an American mission to meet Halley's comet were scrapped by the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration, which cited budget restrictions.

The absence of an American craft from the interplanetary welcoming party was obviously a sore point for many American scientists in Moscow, The New York Times reported.

Mr. Whipple said: "Of course it's a matter of regret. I worked for 10 years for a Halley's mission."

Mr. Sagan said: "We are backing off the historic American adventure."

He added: "NASA in my view has been fumbling since the early 1970s. The grand goal that President Kennedy enunciated, landing a man on the moon, succeeded. It was not followed by a subsequent vision."

Soviet Party Ends Meeting

(Continued from Page 1)

the party since Yekaterina A. Furtseva was ousted from Nikita S. Khrushchev's Politburo in 1961.

Mrs. Biryukova was expected to take over responsibility for light industry, previously held by Ivan V. Kapitonov, 71, who was moved to head the central auditing commission.

The sole new full member appointed to the Politburo was Lev N. Zaikov, 65, who has moved up rapidly under Mr. Gorbachev from chief of the Leningrad party organization to party secretary charged with defense industry.

Mr. Gorbachev also named two new candidate members of the Politburo: Yuri F. Solovev, 60, the party chief in Leningrad, and Nikolai N. Slyunkov, 56, party chief in Byelorussia. The Moscow party chief, Boris N. Yeltsin, was made a candidate member on the eve of the congress.

Two candidate members were retired, Mr. Ponomarev and Vasili V. Kuznetsov, who at 85 had been the oldest member of the leadership and had held the largely ceremonial post of vice president since 1977.

The largest changes were in the secretariat, whose membership was expanded from 10 to 11.

Dobrynin: A Key East-West Link

Reuters

WASHINGTON — Anatoli F. Dobrynin, who is returning to Moscow after more than 20 years as Soviet ambassador to Washington, served as an important East-West link from the days of the 1962 Cuban missile crisis to the tense climate of the Reagan era.

Dean of the U.S. diplomatic corps, he was chosen by the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, as an adviser at the Geneva summit meeting with President Ronald Reagan in November and there was speculation that he might become the next Soviet foreign minister.

In fact, he has been appointed a secretary of the Communist Party's Central Committee, forming policy on nonruling Communist and other leftist parties and monitoring disarmament groups in the West.

U.S. officials say the envoy may have played his most important role under President Richard M. Nixon, when he bypassed State Department channels and dealt directly with the White House.

His usually secret meetings in the White House with Henry A. Kissinger, then the national security adviser, and with Mr. Nixon led to major nuclear arms agreements and an improvement in U.S.-Soviet relations.

Mr. Kissinger, who worked closely with Mr. Dobrynin as presidential adviser and later as secretary of state, has written: "If some day there should come about the genuine relaxation of tensions and dangers which our period demands, Anatoli Dobrynin will have made a central contribution to it."

Born near Moscow on Nov. 16, 1919, Mr. Dobrynin, a plumber's son, became the first member of his family to attend a university.

He studied aircraft engineering and was tapped for the diplomatic corps during a talent hunt after working in a Soviet aircraft plant during World War II.

Rising rapidly, he held the No. 2 job in the Soviet Embassy in Washington and an important United Nations post in the 1950s before getting his prized appointment as ambassador to the United States, where he served under all presidents from John F. Kennedy to Mr. Reagan.

Mr. Dobrynin presented his diplomatic credentials to Kennedy in March 1962. Seven months later, he reassured the president that Moscow never would install nuclear missiles in Cuba, only a week before the U.S. Navy blocked Soviet ships carrying missiles to the island.

When East-West ties deteriorated during the Carter administration, after Soviet troops moved into Afghanistan late in 1979, Mr. Dobrynin's influence declined somewhat, according to U.S. diplomats.

Relations chilled further with the arrival of Mr. Reagan and Mr. Dobrynin had little access to the White House.

2 Die in Attack on Tanker in Gulf

Reuters

MANAMA, Bahrain — At least two seamen were killed and seven were wounded Thursday in a rocket attack that left a Cypriot oil tanker blazing in the Gulf, shipping sources said.

The attack, apparently mounted by an Iranian helicopter on the 30,292-ton Wise, was the eighth on ships in the Gulf in 12 days.

The dead and injured and the rest of the 22-man crew had been evacuated to Abu Dhabi by helicopter, the sources said. Their nationalities were not immediately known.

At least two tugs were fighting a blaze in the accommodation section of the Wise, which was bound for Australia carrying 189,000 barrels of oil loaded in Bahrain.

The fire has been confined so far to the stern, lessening the chances of the cargo exploding, the sources said.

The Wise was hit 95 miles (150 kilometers) east of Qatar, near Iran's Sasan offshore oilfield and in an area where Iran has been blamed for at least two dozen earlier attacks.

Iraqi strikes on shipping over the past two years have been mostly in the northern Gulf, near Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal.

Four tankers have been hit in apparent Iranian attacks in the past five days, while Iraq was blamed last week for for other attacks.

In Kuwait, a security official said two fishing boats had been attacked in Kuwaiti waters this week.

Local newspapers said two men had died in the attacks, which they said were carried out by foreign warplanes.

Iran's ground offensive into southern Iraq has brought its troops within sight of Kuwaiti territory. Iran said Wednesday that its artillery had sunk one Iraqi gunboat and damaged another in the Khawr Abd Allah channel between Kuwait and Iraq.

EC, Gulf Council Hold Talks

Reuters

KUWAIT — Claude Cheysson, the European Community Commissioner for External Relations, arrived in Kuwait on Wednesday for three days of talks

Exceptionally,
for technical reasons,
the **London page**
will be published
tomorrow, Saturday,
instead of today.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Back Page)

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International Herald Tribune
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Go After the Marcos Loot

The size and audacity of Ferdinand Marcos's lootings are staggering, but so are the legal problems of restoring the loot to the Philippines. The Aquino government, still counting, believes that Marcos & Co. have taken as much as $10 billion out of the country. That disgusting planeload of crated pesos, jewelry and art works that followed the Marcoses to Hawaii may turn out to be nothing more than trinkets beside the billions that they have already stashed around the world.

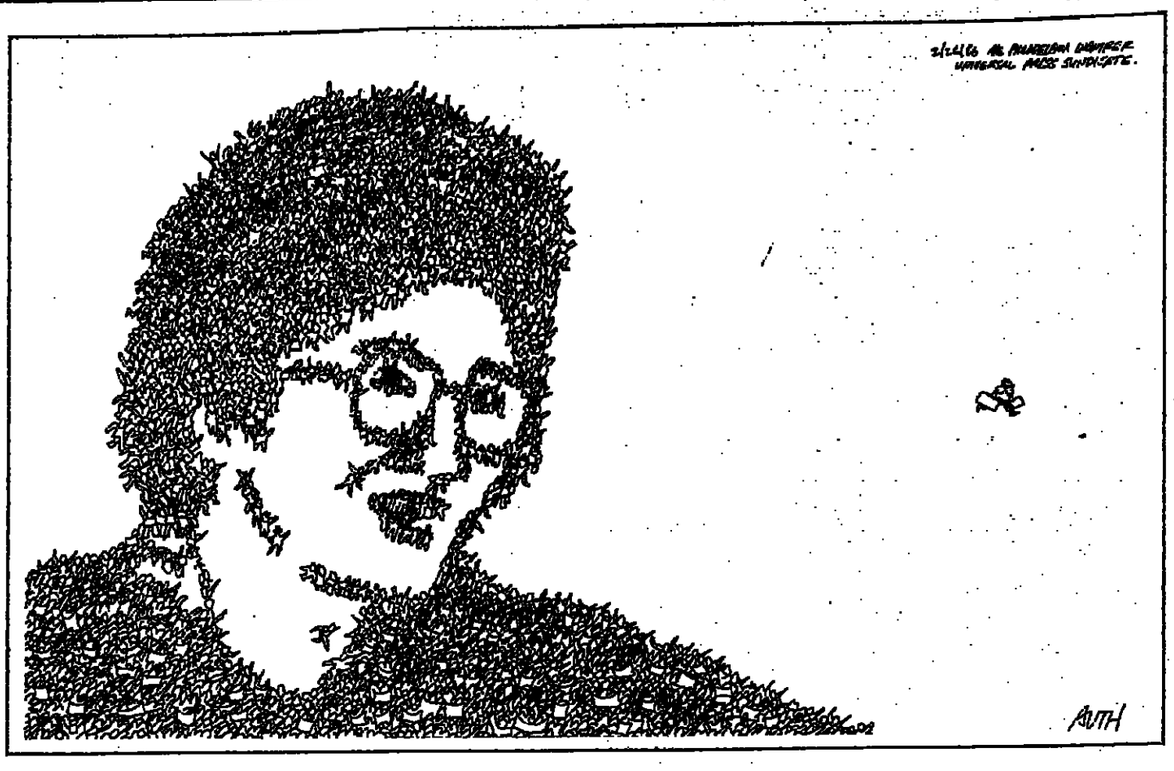
America's duty is clear: to facilitate the return of everything that can be shown to be stolen. The Reagan administration insists that it promised Mr. Marcos nothing more for leaving Manila without violence than medical care and a safe haven. Let that be the limit of protection. He deserves no immunity against the civil remedies available in U.S. courts.

The Marcos regime, whose policies caused so much capital to flee the Philippines, exported personal fortunes that may greatly exceed the country's annual budget. Getting the money back could shore up the shaky economy. Compare the sums with all the aid and loans that the United States now proposes to grant the Aquino government — about $1 billion. If the claims are valid, old fables of pillaging potentates have been decisively modernized. Tall buildings in Manhattan and a Long Island estate have been traced to the Marcos family, whose head earned a nominal $4,700 a year in office. U.S. officials have not even begun to trace the route of billions in foreign aid money.

The indications are that Mr. Marcos used U.S. dollars, U.S. protection, U.S. prestige, U.S. real estate and, finally, U.S. planes to cart off his loot. The United States is left looking like an accessory to flagrant violations of Philippine currency laws, or at best an unwitting hauler of contraband. Merely to hold the plane's cargo and then to stand back while the old and new regimes fight it out in court over ownership hardly does justice to American taxpayers, let alone the Filipino people.

Proving theft may not be easy; it is far from clear that U.S. courts have the authority to adjudicate rival claims over Philippine property. But after helping the Philippines reclaim its democracy, America is bound to try to help it find the courts, the evidence and the loot.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.



The Task Is Mubarak's

The recent police riots in Cairo were ostensibly stirred by a rumor that youths, drafted to serve for three years for $4 a month, would have to serve another year. But the mutiny, which claimed at least 36 lives, clearly expresses a deeper discontent. Whether fomented by Moslem fundamentalists or wholly spontaneous — either explanation is credible — the riots spell trouble for the regime of Hosni Mubarak, and for Washington as well.

Much of the trouble is not of President Mubarak's making. The oil collapse hurts Egypt in three ways. The 1986 income from oil, its main export, is likely to drop $700 million from last year's $2.9 billion. Worse, thousands of Egyptians at work in oil fields of neighboring states will return home unemployed, instead of sending home remittances that netted Egypt $3.6 billion last year. As oil shipments from the Gulf slacken, so do Suez Canal fees, which earned Egypt $900 million last year. Meanwhile the price of cotton, a major export, has fallen 25 percent since last year.

But world markets are not to blame for Mr. Mubarak's weak leadership. He has been too pragmatic for Arab radicals, who view any recognition of Israel as a betrayal, and he has affronted fundamentalists with his cautious moves to secular freedoms. The promise of Camp David has until now withered in petty disputes with Israel. He hurt himself, and tourism, by condemning the PLO hijacking of the Achille Lauro and then freeing the hijackers. After the police riots, in which hotels were burned by conscripts shouting "They eat meat, we eat bread," he is more than ever dependent on senior generals to shore up civil authority.

How should the United States respond? Aid to Egypt already runs at about $2 billion annually. Even so, Egypt faces staggering deficits as it continues to pay $4 billion a year in food and energy subsidies. But cutting those subsidies could bring the regime down — as almost happened in the Cairo riots of 1977.

There is no ready answer. Some 49 million people are crammed into the fraction of the country fit for habitation, and each year brings a million more mouths to feed. Egypt can lessen its dependence on imported food by providing fairer market incentives to farmers, as it has done for fruit and vegetables. Yet a regime that cannot count on the loyalty of its riot police can scarcely impose unpopular reforms. Americans can help at the margins, but Egypt's political redemption begins at home.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Presidents in Perspective

President Reagan likes to suggest that the years before he took office were a period of neglect of the military. Now comes an angry Jimmy Carter to say not so. In remarks to The New York Times, the former president accused Mr. Reagan of deliberately twisting the record, of persisting in saying things that "he knows are not true and which he personally promised me not to repeat."

Part of the dispute is personal. Mr. Carter was badly beaten in 1980 in an election that was a referendum on his performance in office and his capacity to lead. Mr. Reagan, partly on the strength of his rendering of the comparative record then and since, has easily been the more effective public figure. That has to hurt. "This is the first time I have gone public," Mr. Carter said, "but some of his statements are almost more than a human being can bear."

But their differences have policy implications. The supposed decade of neglect that preceded his election was one of the justifications for Mr. Reagan's buildup. The less neglect, the less alarm one presumably needs to feel. Conversely, the earlier the buildup began, the less of it is chargeable to Mr. Reagan.

Mr. Reagan said in his defense speech last week that "our modernization program — the MX, the Trident submarine, the B-1 and Stealth bombers — represents the first significant improvement in America's strategic deterrent in 20 years." Mr. Carter's accurate response is that all these programs originated in the Nixon-Ford-Carter years, when defense was supposedly being written off.

President Reagan suggested that defense spending was declining when he took office. In fact, it declined in real terms only in the early 1970s in the pulling-away from Vietnam, and then rose in the Carter term.

By no means did it rise as much as it has under Mr. Reagan. Nor did Mr. Carter assert the primacy of defense in the budget as Mr. Reagan has. But Mr. Carter's next point is the flip side of this: that defense has risen too fast under Mr. Reagan, destroying the "national consensus ... necessary for sustained ... improvements in the future." There is, of course, a lot of second-guessing and positioning for history on both sides of the debate. The point here is not to oversimplify. The defense budget has risen a lot more under Mr. Reagan than under his immediate predecessors. It is also true that under those predecessors defense fared better than is often now recalled.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

For a More Competitive Britain

[An opinion poll] confirms what can readily be observed: that the British tend to find the United States a vital and exciting place, and that they get along well enough with Americans on a personal basis. But they also find American power a bit overpowering, and they are not convinced that it is always exercised wisely. The moral is that American leaders need to explain their policies and purposes with much more care on this side of the Atlantic. But it is lack of confidence revealed in Britain that I find particularly disturbing. We no longer think that we count in the world. We fear that our industry cannot compete with [America's], unless offered special protection.

This approach contrasts with what I found in West Germany. The Germans believe that their industry is doing well enough not to be afraid of the Americans. [That] confidence offers a lesson to Britain: that if we thought of competing more we might complain less.

— Geoffrey Smith in The Times (London).

FROM OUR MARCH 7 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1911: A Bulgarian Visit in Vienna

PARIS — [A Herald editorial says:] "The visit of King Ferdinand of Bulgaria to the Emperor Franz Josef [on March 6] is more than a mere commonplace act of politeness. Ostensibly, it was a visit of congratulation on the Emperor-King's 50th anniversary of reign, but the fact that it lasted over an hour showed that other subjects were discussed. Is is not surprising that the Austrian press should comment on the meeting and regard it as one of great political importance. Such enthusiasm as is shown is more likely, however, to be seen in Vienna than in Sofia, where a jealous fear of entanglements with the Dual Monarchy has always been in evidence. The sturdy Bulgarians for thirty years strongly resisted all efforts to be drawn into the orbit of Russian influence, and they certainly do not intend to do anything to make them dependent on Austria-Hungary."

1936: Hitler Plans Major Statement

BERLIN — Chancellor Adolf Hitler summoned the Reichstag to meet tomorrow [March 7] to hear a declaration on foreign affairs. Meanwhile, he summoned the Ambassadors of the four powers, which, with Germany, are signatories to the Locarno Pact, to confer with him before the Reichstag session. The powers are Britain, France, Italy and Belgium. It appears that Chancellor Hitler will announce that in view of the expected ratification by the French Senate of the Franco-Soviet Pact, Germany will no longer consider herself bound by the Locarno Pact. The Führer may also announce action with respect to the demilitarized Rhine zone. A declaration of freedom of action with respect to the Rhineland would be tantamount to scrapping Articles 42 and 43 of the Versailles Treaty. The articles made provision for a demilitarized zone.

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Money in Flight: Bankers Drive the Getaway Cars

By Karin Lissakers

NEW YORK — The new Philippine government hopes to recover some of the estimated $3 billion in assets that the Marcoses accumulated. Many of those assets are thought to be in America. Representative Stephen Solarz thinks the United States should cooperate: "This is one way we can help the government acquire the resources it needs."

In fact, it is a way America could help a lot of deeply indebted countries whose corrupt officials, businessmen and ordinary citizens have enriched themselves, legally or illegally, and shipped money abroad.

The Mexican finance minister has been in Washington negotiating for a multibillion-dollar deficit-financing package. One thing he needed the money for, he said, was to cover an anticipated $1-billion capital flight in 1986. That would be a big improvement over 1985, when the outflow was estimated at $5 to $6 billion.

Bringing back even a fraction of the $130 billion or so in Latin flight capital would take care of the region's debt-servicing problems for years to come. Preventing new flight would also help. How can it be done?

Clearly, the basic solution is for the countries from which money is fleeing to curb corruption and adopt economic policies that encourage investment at home. But such reforms and confidence building take time, and they are only part of the problem. The other part is the international banking community's conduct.

Capital flight is the seamy flip side of the international lending boom of the last decade: Aiding and abetting capital flight has been a big, profitable business for banks — and still is, even though lending has stopped. Foreign bankers may not have held up local treasuries, but too often they have driven the getaway car.

Flight capital is handled at most banks through "private international banking" departments, which many bankers say are the most profitable sections of their firms. There are offices in Miami, Panama City, Montevideo, Nassau and, of course, Zurich that do mostly that.

Talking about foreign residents "who decided to keep a portion of their liquid assets outside their own country," the Miami manager of a large New York bank told me that most of the money "came out before 1982 — 10 to 20 percent as cash — a lot in suitcases." He said Venezuela had asked foreign banks to identify Venezuelan companies with dollar debts that had collateralized loans with dollar deposits abroad. However, if the deposit happens to be under a different name, the bank will not be helpful. "We don't volunteer information that might violate confidential client relations."

Another Miami banker, representing a major New York bank, said there is no debate in his bank over the dual role of lending money to a country and accommodating flight capital. It is done by different departments. "There is no moral issue: If we don't do it, the Swiss will." And an officer of a big European bank mentioned casually that even now in 1986, with Mexico again on the ropes and capital controls in effect, his bank regularly sends "a guy with two empty suitcases" to Mexico City.

Banks claim they can do nothing about capital flight. That is not quite true. They can stop making it so easy — stop sending people with empty suitcases to Mexico City. And they can directly press private clients to cough up some of this cash stashed abroad for debt-servicing, instead of forcing already debt-ridden governments to assume the foreign debts of the private sector. Brazil's public-sector debt to U.S. banks has more than doubled since 1982, Mexico's has risen 54 percent and Chile's 140 percent, partly because banks have forced the governments to assume private debt obligations.

Finally, banks can provide information that could help governments identify funds possibly taken out of their countries illegally. The chairman of the House Banking Subcommittee on Economic Stabilization, John J. LaFalce, has suggested that the Bank Secrecy Act could be modified to permit such disclosure if current law is an obstacle.

European and Japanese banks should be pressed to participate in any such disclosure. Considering what the banks have at stake and that they now look to their governments (and ultimately taxpayers) to help get them out of their debt morass, it is not too much to ask.

The writer, formerly deputy director of the policy planning staff in the State Department, is completing a book on international banking. She contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Public Service Isn't Supposed to Be a Rip-Off

By Ellen Goodman

BOSTON — For Ferdinand and Imelda the end came with a thump — the sound of bags full of jewelry and boxes full of currency being thrown onto an airplane. Greed was their grand finale. It was no state secret that the Marcos family had been trying to keep up with the Romanovs and the Bourbons, not to mention the Duvaliers. In 1984 the First Couple reported a joint income of $47,000, but not even the most astute investor could have parlayed that into the $6-billion estimates of their worth. But it took that exit scene to give Americans the full picture.

Not only had Americans supported Mr. Marcos, they had helped him get out with a fortune intact. He left home with 22 crates of goods including $1.2 million in crisp new Philippine pesos. U.S. troops loaded his loot onto the getaway plane and U.S. pilots took off for Hawaii.

The question now is what the United States is going to do with those crates of goods and bills impounded by the customs service in Hawaii, not to mention the $350 million in New York real estate. My first impulse is to turn over the Marcos real estate as a rebate to American taxpayers, who have given the Marcos government about $2.5 billion in direct aid since 1962 and $245 million in 1985 alone. This would complete the circle.

But there is more behind Americans' obsession with the Marcoses' money than the desire for revenge. There is also the implicit belief that no government is a private enterprise run for the rulers.

This thoroughly traditional notion of government of, by and for the people is what brings down corrupt officials in America. But when U.S. governments go overseas looking for friends, they leave many of America's ideals at home. They insist, in the name of pragmatism or realpolitik, that America has to lower its standards and accept behavior in "their" leaders that it would reject in its own.

Corruption in the Third World is often forgiven as "their" way of life; bribery is described as "their" way of doing business and repression as part of "their" culture. When these governments are overthrown by people espousing America's ideals, Americans are often the most surprised.

Americans have a belated chance here to follow the instinct of their own outrage and that of the people of the Philippines. The least the United States can do is to send the crates of pesos back to Manila and untangle as much of the Marcos fortune as possible for a home return.

In the process, of course, Mr. Marcos must be left with a little something appropriate: his salary as president of the Philippines, $4,700 a year. If that isn't enough, somebody can send him a book he left behind in the palace entitled "A Self-Learning Course in Goat Raising."

Washington Post Writers Group.

They Mustn't Live Luxuriously Ever After

CURRENT U.S. law can do little to strip deposed rulers of their illicit gains. The problem comes in identifying the property at issue. No one can be sure just what the Marcoses got away with, what form it is to be found in or where it is all stashed. Problem or not, no effort at recovery should be spared. Larceny is a universal crime, and it is simply wrong that the Marcoses, the Duvaliers and others of that ilk should be allowed to live luxuriously ever after on what they stole. The same legal standard that applies to purse snatchers, bank robbers and tax evaders certainly ought to apply to felons who once practiced their trade from presidential palaces. Morally they are all the same, and that is how the law and society ought to regard them.

— From an editorial in the Los Angeles Times.

Money in Politics: In America, Too

By Richard Reeves

PARIS — One of the oldest and best questions about American politics is this one: How does a guy who spends his whole life on the public payroll get to be a millionaire?

It happens all the time. Someone earns $25,000 a year as a city councilman or $75,000 as a member of Congress, but he manages to own a house in the best part of town and send his children to the best schools, and he dies with enough left over to keep a law firm busy for a couple of years.

A politician can get pretty far by such time-tested ways as putting the wife (or husband) and kids on government payrolls, or taking campaign funds for personal use. Both are usually legal if income taxes are paid on the money coming into the family. But the classic way that poor but vote-getting boys make good financially is patronage. And not the kind of patronage that involves giving out jobs — that's small stuff.

Not so long ago I traveled with a presidential candidate, a public official almost his entire adult life, who was paid less than I was — at least on paper. He was, however, living on a scale too grand for me to even bother to envy. How does he do it? I asked his chief assistant, who was, it turned out, capable of quite a bit of envy.

"Smith and Jones give him investment tips," said the aide, using the names of two of the richest men in America, which I have obviously changed here. "Stocks. Ventures. Partnerships. Whatever. Then they lend him the money to invest, interest-free. In fact he never sees the loan. They just come around after a while and say, 'Our investment paid off; here's your share, $100,000.'"

Two examples have been written about recently. An old one involved Hubert Humphrey and a rich patron named Dwayne Andreas, president of a multibillion-dollar, multinational agricultural conglomerate. A new one involves a rather less impressive politician, a 39-year-old Tennessee congressman named William Boner.

Mr. Andreas's company, Archer-Daniels-Midland, does business of more than $4 billion a year, much of it involving government subsidies. He was profiled by Michael Isikoff of The Washington Post, and part of their conversations included his management of Mr. Humphrey's money to make the Democratic senator and vice president into a millionaire.

The investment service was in addition to tuition paid by Mr. Andreas for at least one of Mr. Humphrey's sons. Mr. Andreas, who was contributing to Republican Richard Nixon at the same time and was prosecuted (and acquitted) on charges of illegal corporate campaign contributions, told Mr. Isikoff that he was raised in a "tithing" religion, donating 10 percent of his income, and he considered "politics to be just like the church."

Mr. Boner, a Democrat, has been the subject of an extraordinary series of investigative stories by Joel Kaplan and James Pratt of the Nashville Tennessean. The series covers some of the financial aspects of Mr. Boner's life since he first ran for Congress in 1978, when his total personal assets seemed to be less than $10,000, until now, when his real estate holdings alone are valued at $2 million.

The Tennessean, for more than a year, has published extensive data on the activities of Mr. Boner and his wife, including the disposition of the $406,694 he raised for his 1984 campaign — even though he had no opponent. But what interested me most were two transactions in which he was given significant interest in hotels for $55 of his own money.

For $50 he reportedly received a 5-percent interest in a Richmond, Virginia, hotel and restaurant valued at a minimum of $5.2 million. For $5, according to records in Greenville, South Carolina, he was given a 5-percent interest in an $18-million project proposed for that city.

Nice work if you can get it, and you can get it if you try in American politics. Gary Price, the Nashville real estate developer who brought Mr. Boner into the Richmond and Greenville deals, said the congressman "means a lot to me." Representative Boner said, as many politicians have said before him: "I have an obligation to myself and my family to try to invest my money. You know, I shouldn't be a pauper."

Universal Press Syndicate.

Out of Office and Into Wealth

THERE is a wonderful way to get rich quick in Washington. First you join the White House staff, or an intelligence agency, or a big department. Then you quit. Then you quadruple your income by peddling sensitive information and your palace connections to foreign buyers.

The money is certainly out there. In 1984, according to U.S. Justice Department records, Japanese interests spent nearly $19.9 million, West German interests $18.9 million and Canadian interests $16 million — all to oil their U.S. connections. Numerous other nations reported large outlays for the same purpose. A growing number of Americans who once held sensitive positions have hired themselves out to these interests.

When people are leaping from government to foreign-interest lobbies with a nimble grace that would make Ginger Rogers envious, public policy can be compromised in two ways. First, every high official comes to realize that when he negotiates with a foreign government on trade issues, foreign aid, arms sales or whatever, he may be sitting across from some very generous potential employers. It is not hard to imagine him directing federal generosity accordingly. Then, once he becomes a lobbyist, he deploys a vast amount of information, cachet and connections — all acquired at the taxpayers' expense — to enrich himself and his clients. This means Michigan farmers and Ohio factory workers are financing a giant finishing school for potential lobbyists. It is trickle-up theory made real.

One can moralize about all this forever. But there is a more modest, sensible response: prohibiting high-level federal employees from representing any foreign principal in its dealings with the U.S. government for 10 years after they leave office.

Democrats Howard Wolpe of Michigan and Marcy Kaptur of Ohio contributed this comment to The New York Times. They have introduced a House bill, the Foreign Agents Compulsory Ethics in Trade Act, that would limit former federal officials' ability to lobby for foreign interests.

Explaining SDI Fears In Moscow

By Flora Lewis

MOSCOW — There is tangible disappointment in Moscow at the rather indifferent Western response to Mikhail Gorbachev's grandiose proposal to abolish nuclear weapons by the year 2000. The Soviet leader was obviously shrewd enough to understand the broad emotional and psychological appeal of President Reagan's "dream" of building a complete defense to make nuclear missiles useless. He hoped to circumvent "star wars" by going Mr. Reagan one better and suggesting that they all be thrown away in 15 years.

"We, too, have a dream," a Soviet official said, "but ours is a real dream." The difference, he added, is that everybody in our country wants to get rid of nuclear weapons, but Americans are divided."

The Russians seem somewhat bewildered by what they consider the persistent American refusal to match their overtures on various arms control measures, so officials are falling back on classical Marxist analysis to explain the U.S. stand. A Foreign Ministry spokesman, Vladimir Lomeiko, says the American military-industrial complex is worried about running out of orders over the long haul, so it needs the Strategic Defense Initiative to keep contracts coming for another 20 to 30 years.

In this view, there is a "division of labor" within the American establishment, with the capitalists making sure that the arms business zooms ahead no matter what, while President Reagan makes a point of "smiling, using good words about peace and sounding reasonable."

When one probes somewhat deeper, Soviet concern emerges as a nagging fear that the United States will be able to achieve a secure first-strike capability to overwhelm Soviet forces with the "star wars" program.

General Sergei Lebedev, of the general staff, cites the claims of "remarkable progress" by the SDI director, Lieutenant General James Abrahamson. "We have to believe him, in order to be on the safe side," General Lebedev said. "We remember that the atom bomb was talked about but considered far, far away for decades, and then suddenly it was there. Even if the SDI doesn't look feasible now, we are afraid it will reach the stage where it can't be stopped."

These arguments do not seem to justify the tremendous urgency and political investment that the Russians are putting into trying to block Mr. Reagan's program. Despite occasional hints from Mr. Gorbachev, they do not seem willing to seek an interim definition of permissible research.

But more technical explanations by experts do give a better idea of what underlies the Soviet position, and it makes the possibility of any agreement look more meager than ever. There is a recognition that the program involves many different new technologies — lasers, optics, supercomputers, guidance systems, navigation. "They can be used for the offensive arms race, for medium-range missiles and conventional weapons, too," said Aleksei Podberiozkin, who works in the disarmament section of the Institute on World Economics. "Therefore, 'star wars' implies a whole new arms race at a much higher technological level."

He concedes that these are fields where research would go on anyway, with or without a "star wars" program, and that advancing technology cannot be stopped. But, argue Mr. Podberiozkin and Aleksei Nikonov, his superior, the question is whether the new developments are to be used for civilian purposes or for offense. They suggest opening up laboratories on both sides as the only way to make sure, although they admit that there are big disagreements within the Soviet establishment about how to go about trying to set up controls.

Technology is heavily stressed in Mr. Gorbachev's plan to revamp the economy, but there is very little linkage here between military and civilian advances. General Lebedev said he did not believe in the "spin-off" that American proponents of "star wars" claim will be a great advantage for industry, and saw no prospects for convergence in Soviet military and civilian technology efforts.

This basic difference between the two societies' perspectives indicates that it will be even harder than might appear to find a compromise. Once again, technology that can bring great benefits to society is combining with deep-seated antagonism to drive the production of destructive forces. The Halley's comet project shows that Soviet and Western scientists can work cooperatively, but there is not going to be a technological fix on arms. That leaves a new effort to define security for everybody as the only way out of the impasse. Prospects for the next summit are poor.

The New York Times.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

U.S. Troops in Europe

In "It's Time to Stop Being Rich Uncle Sam to Rich Allies" *(March 1)*, Gar Alperovitz makes the argument that has become a hardy perennial in the American debate about NATO: that the United States foots too much of the bill for Europe's defense, while the allies pay too little. That argument is economic nonsense.

Mr. Alperovitz cites a General Accounting Office study that concludes that some 56 percent of U.S. defense spending in recent years "has been allocated to Europe." I do not quarrel with his figure, but it is important to note that it is almost entirely arbitrary. Since defending Europe is a primary mission of the U.S. Army, almost all the cost of the army would count in that 56 percent. Yet America may want an army, even a large one, for reasons besides Europe. The debate ought to be about how much defense the national interests of the United States require it to buy, not about whether it is somehow doing the Europeans a favor. And if it is to have an army as large as 800,000, there are good reasons to have a quarter of those soldiers based in Europe.

It is no more expensive to have them there, given the bases and support services provided by the allies; bringing them home would cost a lot more, unless the army shrank by a quarter. And having them in Europe is as effective as having them at home even for possible missions outside Europe — say, in the Gulf region.

The debate ought to turn on U.S. interests and defense needs.

GREGORY F. TREVERTON,
Cambridge, Massachusetts.

The writer is a lecturer in public policy at Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government.

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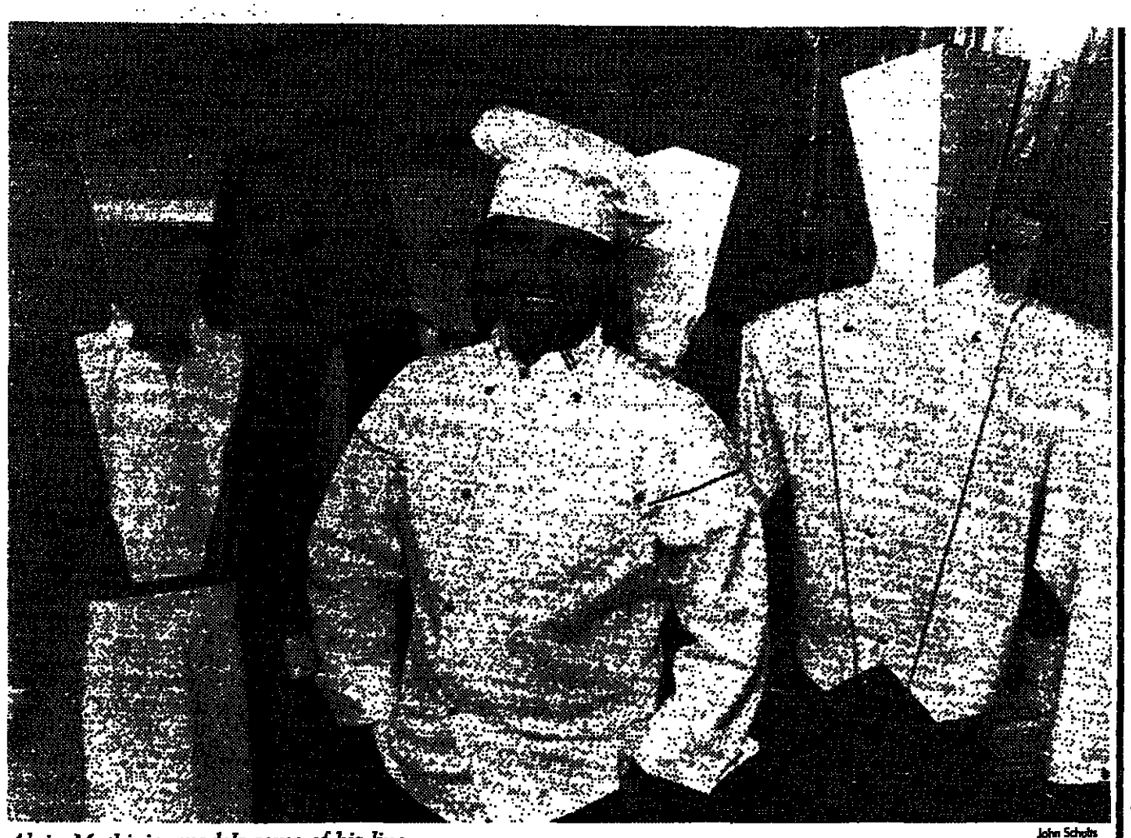


John Scholts

Alain Mathinier models some of his line.

Giving the New Chefs a New Look

MARY BLUME

PARIS — France's more favored restaurants are marked now by the interior decorator's hand and the food on the plates looks, and often tastes, like a still life. Only the owner-cook, in his classic white jacket, apron rolled over at the waist and starched toque on his head, needed gussying up. Now this, too, has happened.

Cooks — especially those who hit the international circuit promoting their cooking and themselves — need *un look*, as the French call it, of their own. The leading couturier to the chefs (he also has a thriving *prêt à porter* line) is tall, lean Alain Mathinier, an admirer of Mugler and Montana and, like them, a former student at the school of the Chambre Syndicale de la Haute Couture, where he obtained cerificates in cutting, draping, soft fabrics and tailoring.

Mathinier worked as an apprentice at Givenchy and Cardin, then became a *styliste* at Caroline Rohmer and Jacques d'Aumis in ready-to-wear. His clothes are structured, geometric, as wide in the shoulders as a quarterback's.

He decided three years ago to try his hand at work clothes. "I went into it because there was just nothing. Everything was old, old," he said in his atelier near Pigalle. He began designing clothes for hairdressers (Carita, Maniatis), then created an entire line for hotel staffs which is manufactured by Linvosges, a company specializing in work clothes. Mathinier describes his chefs' costumes as futurist but practical.

"Young chefs today want to be more fashionably dressed and to look more attractive," he says. His jackets have the swagger of a Montana but are made of especially lightweight easy-care fabrics. Sleeves are set low in what Mathinier calls *le baseball* cut and end just above the wrist. Trousers have an easy pleated front but are given a jeans cut in the rear for what Mathinier calls a sculptured look.

Trousers may be white or they may be gray or black with a satin tuxedo stripe. Instead of the traditional apron, Mathinier's is form-fitting, with a neat triangle instead of a waist-thickening roll at the top.

"The chefs wanted something more showy," Mathinier says, handsomely modeling his apron. "This is *très design*."

To replace the classic starched toque, Mathinier has a white headband rather like an ancient Greek athlete's and also a floppy beret-like toque as romantic as something from "La Bohème."

Stupendous, but what about the older chef who might not look like a Greek god and who might even have a bit of a paunch? Mathinier suggests his blouson-style chef's jacket with an easy-cut front that can hide an ample belly.

Matinier's clients include Marc Meneau of the Espérance in Vézelay (three stars in the Michelin guide) and Bernard Loiseau of the Côte d'Or in Saulieu (two stars). Like women at a party, no two chefs want to dress alike, so Mathinier personalizes details. "I create according to the place and the person. After all, they are big stars."

Some of the big stars, especially on promotion tours, have their names embroidered on their jackets. Why should a big star need a label? "Because they are not Marlon Brando — yet. Anyway, it finishes off a jacket nicely although personally I prefer initials. You must remember the name of the chef these days, it's important."

Mathinier also designs snappy mess jackets instead of the classic tuxedo for headwaiters, stiff dickeys which present an immaculate front but dispense with the need for a clammy shirt, and even chambermaids' dresses. "The staff has better contacts with customers when they feel well-dressed. They are more comfortable and pleasant."

Mathinier says many nonprofessionals buy at his retail outlet at 28 Rue de Maubeuge in Paris, and that many cooks go off to discothèques in their work jackets worn with jeans. It is easy to imagine cases in which a Mathinier-clad staff at a restaurant or hotel will be better dressed than the customers. And how will one dare tip a splendid athlete in a satin-faced mess jacket with self buttons or a chambermaid with batwing sleeves?

"The French aren't very big tippers anyway," Mathinier says.

HIS designs for Linvosges will shortly be distributed in Switzerland, Austria and the United States, and he intends to branch into outfits for dental hygienists, pharmacists and butchers, perhaps bringing back the old-fashioned flannel cummerbund that used to be worn by workmen who needed back supports ("Dior did it a few seasons back, though not in flannel of course"). His success is all the more remarkable because in this decade sales of traditional workmen's clothes, or *bleu de travail*, have shown a sharp decline.

According to the information center for the work clothes industry, sales dropped from 3.8 million garments in 1980 to less than 3.2 million in 1983.

The Samaritaine department store in Paris, once the retail center for patissiers' trousers and carpenters' jackets, to say nothing of cooks' clothes, has whittled down its work clothes department to a mere corners flanked by sweaters in synthetic wool and of spurious argyle design. On the shelf, sadly diminished, of cooks' checked trousers is a pile of impressively wide-waisted models. One longs to tuck into a meal prepared by a chef of such ample girth.

The biggest manufacturer of work clothes, the venerable house of Lafont, outside Lyon, has fared better than many competitors, in part because of a craze a few years back when every young male and female in France seemed to be talking about ecology and wearing Lafont overalls. "Overalls are of the '70s," Alain Mathinier says. "I am modern." He made overalls for a hamburger joint but his heart wasn't in it. "Fast foods and overalls are not really me. I am much more restaurant, much more couture."

Anyway, the overall fad goes against his philosophy. "That was work clothes going into the street. I am trying to bring fashion into the workplace."

Fashion changes, though. Right now Paris restaurants are returning to what is called *la cuisine de grand-mère* and the most fashionable dish in town is mashed potatoes. Is Mathinier worried that his baseball sleeve will be too modern and that there will be a return to more classic chefs' clothes to suit the cuisine? Not a bit, and in the meantime he is very glad to find pot au feu instead of kiwi fruit on his plate.

One manufacturer of work clothes that has remained pretty classic is the 55-year-old house of Bragard. According to a spokesman, Bragard is selling fewer work clothes ("Everyone goes to work in jeans") but their chefs' panoply is still a top seller, especially now that they have increased the underarm airspace.

Alain Senderens of Lucas-Carton dresses at Bragard. "*Les stylistes* have come in with new ideas but it's simply not him," his wife says. Senderens is a small man who never wears a toque and whose apron, says his wife, is always too big. His jacket is initialed, however, and he is very choosy about matching his tie and breast-pocket hankie. "He also has lots of pairs of spectacles and chooses rims to match his handkerchiefs and ties."

Guy Savoy, whose Paris restaurant has two Michelin stars, says he wears a lightweight Bragard jacket with a monogram. He doesn't wear a hat because the air vent over his stove is too low. He feels very strongly about the cut of his apron.

"I wear a very long one. It's more elegant. A short apron looks like a miniskirt," he says. ■

Ballet's Long March in China

by John F. Burns

BEIJING — Since its beginnings in 1954 the Central Ballet Company of China has overcome more than its share of challenges. In 1958, the year the original ballet troupe assumed its present name, there was a performance of "Swan Lake" for Mao Zedong and other leaders. But in that same year, Mao thrust the country into chaos with his Great Leap Forward. After a few months, the madcap attempt to turn the country into an instant industrial powerhouse had people in the ballet practically starving.

Later there was the Cultural Revolution, when Western art forms were condemned and several of the principal dancers found themselves feeding pigs.

This was the period after 1966 when all power in the arts belonged to Mao's wife, Jiang Qing, who used it to punish anybody in the ballet with enough talent to excite her revenge. On stage it was the era of Jiang's "revolutionary ballets," which brought out the caustic best in Deng Xiaoping, a Cultural Revolution victim who was obliged to attend a performance during his own period of "rehabilitation."

"No more than a gong-and-drum show," the man who was to lead the country out of the nightmare said after walking out of "The Red Detachment of Women," one of Jiang's productions. "No trace of art. Go to a theater these days and your find yourself on a battlefield."

A decade later Deng's policies have set the country on a course of modernization and expanding contacts with the outside world. One product of this is the Central Ballet's first visit to the West, a two-month tour of the United States that has brought the company to the Brooklyn Academy of Music for performances through March 16. The punishing schedule provides for 47 performances in 11 cities before winding up in Milwaukee on April 17.

For the 72 members of the Chinese company, the Brooklyn Academy's invitation represented a huge challenge. Although the company has toured previously in Yugoslavia and Southeast Asia, among other places, none of its previous ventures overseas have posed the artistic challenge of appearing before knowledgeable New York dancegoers.

"We worry about how the American audiences will receive us," said Bai Shuxiang, associate director of the company, as she led visitors through the drafty corridors of the company's headquarters here, set in a neighborhood of dingy factories and government buildings about a mile from the capital's Tienanmen Square.

Bai, 47, was for many years the company's prima ballerina, and became one of the best-known of Jiang Qing's victims, spending several years tending pigs in a "labor reform" camp outside the capital between 1966 and 1973.

Bai said that it was a daunting prospect to be "performing a Western art form before Westerners, particularly in New York." Yet she, as much as anybody, must take credit for a remarkable revival in the company's fortunes since Deng's "open door" policies made it possible for the company to begin performing Western ballet again in 1979.

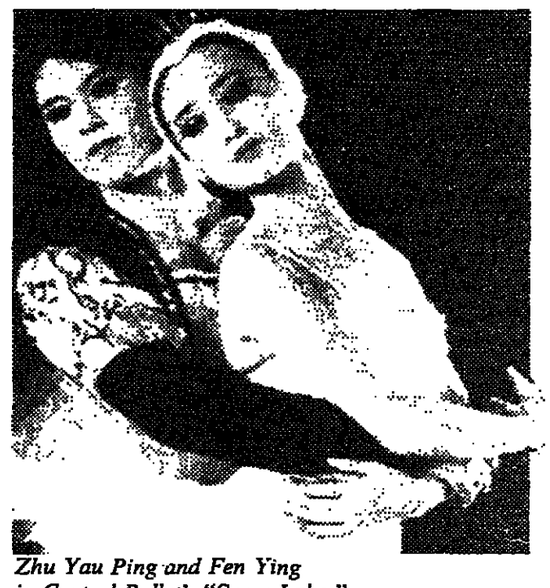
TODAY, the three classical ballet companies in the country, in Beijing, Shanghai and Shenyang, and the two major ballet schools, in Beijing and Shanghai, have 1,000 trained dancers and 400 pupils between them.

The progress they have made can be measured by the number of young dancers. Principal among these are the three performers who provided a big surprise at last year's ballet competition in Moscow — two male dancers, Zhang Weiqiang, 24, and Zhao Minghua, 21, and a 23-year-old ballerina, Tang Min.

If there are Western balletomanes who thought that dance had died in China, these three should be enough to convince them otherwise. As in other countries, pupils for the ballet schools are recruited when they are 8 or 9 years old.

The talent spotters' success in identifying innate talent can be measured by Tang, who moved to the Beijing school from her parents' home in the northern province of Jilin when she was still in primary school.

Whether in the ballet academy or in the company, the dancers find little glamour. Exercises and rehearsals begin as early as 8 A.M., and are rarely finished before 5 P.M. Salaries are on a par with ordinary workers, even for the best dancers, and living accommodations in the walled compound that surrounds that main building are cheerless and poorly heated. Discipline is strict.



Zhu Yau Ping and Fen Ying in Central Ballet's "Swan Lake."

Not even the Moscow prize-winners are exempt. While visitors watched Tang and Zhang rehearsing a pas de deux from Act 2 of "Swan Lake," their instructor, Zhao Ruheng, a ballerina herself, admonished them repeatedly. "Don't be in such a hurry, you're not trying to catch a train!" she said, motioning the dancers to stop and begin again. "No, no, no, this is not 'Don Quixote,'" she said moments later to Tang. "You mustn't raise your head." The dancers exchanged quizzical looks, then resumed.

The routine produces dancers who at their best have superb physiques, with an agility and commitment that have impressed some of the world's best-known dancers. Rudolf Nureyev, who spent six weeks here last winter staging the company's production of "Don Quixote," told Chinese reporters that he believed Chinese ballet would eventually rank alongside the best.

THE American dancer Jacques d'Amboise, for years a star of the New York City Ballet, was similarly impressed when he spent time with the company during two trips here recently to arrange the participation of Chinese schoolchildren in his dance spectacular for youngsters at the Felt Forum, to be held this year in May.

"The human material is extraordinary, the promise for the future terrific," d'Amboise said.

A more troublesome problem over the long term is likely to be the search for a ballet style that satisfies aesthetic demands at the same time as meeting the requirement, still valid under Deng, that Chinese artists in all fields find an authentically "Chinese" approach. The ballet company's techniques still bear the imprint of the heroic Soviet style brought here in the 1950s by Soviet teachers.

There has been an effort to weld elements of traditional Chinese dance and folklore onto the ballet's classical base. To some extent this has been a political imperative, since even the pragmatists currently in control of the Communist party have insisted that the ballet establish a less derivative character. But in a country where the prevailing culture has absorbed very little from outside, finding means of making ballet relevant is also a matter of popular appeal. ■

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The Odyssey of a Grande Dame

by Anna Kisselgoff

NEW YORK — When Dai Ailian, now considered the grande dame of dance in China, arrived in London to study ballet in the 1930s, she naturally hoped to become a dancer.

But as she says, "I couldn't get into a ballet company because I was too short and there were no Orientals in ballet. I was the wrong height and the wrong color."

But Dai, a vivacious and elegant woman of 69, is at the Brooklyn Academy of Music for the first New York appearances of the Central Ballet of China, the company she helped found and once directed. The Central Ballet, which is on its first American tour, is the direct outgrowth of the Beijing Dance Academy, of which she was the founder-director. She is now the Central Ballet's artistic adviser.

How Dai went from her native Trinidad (to which her great-grandparents had immigrated from China) to Beijing via London, makes for one of the dance world's most unusual stories.

Because the Chinese authorities invited Soviet teachers to shape the embryo ballet company from 1957 to 1960, it is commonly assumed that China's ballet pioneers were subject only to Soviet training and influence. But when Dai says, "The Cecchetti style is the most classical style in ballet," ballet fans know that she was trained in London. Enrico Cecchetti was the Italian balletmaster whose method is the basis of most British training.

In 1940, Dai went to China, where she became a pioneer in performing and researching Chinese folk and classical dances. In 1946, billed as a "Chinese Dancer," she appeared at the Brooklyn Academy of Music — where the Central Ballet is scheduled for two weeks.

Because of her years in London, Dai remains a good friend of many prominent ballet figures in the West. Her London classmates included Frederick Ashton and Antony Tudor, England's two great choreographers — who were with her at the school of Marie Rambert, a founding mother of British ballet. Vera Zorina, the dancer and actress who later married George Balanchine, studied alongside her in Anton Dolin's classes. Margaret Craske, a well-known British teacher who has taught in New York since the 1940s, was a strong influence. And by the time she studied in England with Kurt Jooss — the German choreographer whose disciples include Pina Bausch — Dai seemed to have come into contact with a wide range of contemporary dance's seminal figures.

Asking Dai (who was known as Tai Ai-lien in the past) to reminisce about her eventful life is to open a rich treasure chest of memories.

For Dai, life in Trinidad, where her father was a businessman, meant growing up as part of a large Chinese family. Her first ballet teacher — living-room-style — was a cousin who had appeared as a child with 12-year-old Anton Dolin in a London musical called "Bluebells in Fairyland." "When I met him later," she said of Dolin during an interview in her New York hotel. "I asked him, 'Were you one of the two cats in 'Blue-

Continued on page 9

Suspense or Slasher? The Making of 'The Hitcher'

by Deborah Caulfield

LOS ANGELES — Three years ago this month, a hopeful young writer in Texas mailed a stack of letters to Hollywood producers asking if he might send them his screenplay, "The Hitcher." The letter concluded: "It [the story] grabs you by the guts and does not let up and it does not let go. When you read it, you will not sleep for a week. When the movie is made, the country will not sleep for a week."

The query from the young man who called himself Eric Red found its way into the hands of a script development executive, David Bombyk. The letter intrigued him, and he received a script of about 190 pages (the standard is about 120 pages). "I kept avoiding it, but finally I picked it up. Then, it was just 'Oh, my God!'"

"The Hitcher" follows the exploits of a homicidal hitchhiker in Texas who ceaselessly torments a young driver until he is finally goaded into killing the maniac. The original script was not for the queasy. For example, a family was massacred in its station wagon; an eyeball was served inside a hamburger; a young woman was tied between a truck and a pole, then torn in half.

The script became a movie that has just opened in about 800 U.S. theaters. In the meantime, a French-fried finger was substituted for the eyeball; a decapitation and many slashings and shootings were omitted, but the woman was still torn apart.

"The Hitcher" isn't a cheapie made by unknowns. It is a Hollywood product with real actors (Rutger Hauer and C. Thomas Howell) and made by a real company (Home Box Office with Silver Screen Partners) with real money ($5.8 million) and released by a mainstream company (Tri-Star Pictures).

How do films like this ever get made? What could the people who make these movies be thinking about? These questions were posed to people familiar with or directly involved in "The Hitcher."

As "The Hitcher" developed it provoked diverse opinions. Some people thought it was horrible. Others were fascinated. Those involved in the production generally claimed to see in it a grand statement — well, at least grander than just trying to make bucks on a murderous movie. They invariably invoked the name of Alfred Hitchcock.

Bombyk and Kip Ohman, a personal manager, who later became co-producers of "The Hitcher," saw more in the screenplay than just another "slasher" movie. "There was something very powerful and exciting," Bombyk maintained. "There was a level of challenge, intensity and poetry."

"Slasher" or "gore" movies tend to rely on blood and gruesome effects, rather than on plot. In "Hitcher," most of the gruesomeness is off-camera. That, the filmmakers said, made the film more "Hitchcockian."

From Bombyk's viewpoint, "Hitcher" represented an American fable. "Eric [the writer] chose these brilliant mythic elements to have this boy traveling across Texas, the great American frontier, and having the hitchhiker emerge out of the landscape — he's a primal element with no context and you can't explain him. What does he mean? Why is he doing this?"

Maryanne T. Ziegler, then head of development for producer Robert Chartoff, did not agree: "This is an exploitation movie which Bob [Chartoff] has never done nor has any intention of ever doing," she wrote to Eric Red. (Her employer co-produced "Rockys" I through IV.)

Bombyk ultimately brought the screenplay — revised and pared down — to his boss, producer Ed Feldman, and Feldman's partner, Charles Meeker. Feldman's eclectic past film projects range from "Witness" (up for a best-picture Oscar this year), to "Hamburger . . . the Motion Picture," high among the worst-reviewed films of this year.

"It was a terrific and horrific movie," Meeker maintained. "The question was, how could we manage to translate it to the screen without making a slasher movie?"

Feldman and Meeker decided to act as executive producers for "Hitcher." Why did Feldman want to make it? "Because it had artistic integrity."

Movies in the suspense-horror-gore genres were low-budget mainstays for small filmmakers — until Hitchcock shocked Hollywood in 1960 when Mama hacked up Janet Leigh in the shower at the Bates Motel. Since "Psycho," studios have found that releasing one or two such movies a year can significantly sweeten their coffers.

So it has been with the seemingly endless "Psychos" and "Friday the 13ths." (Paramount executives have been repeatedly reluctant to discuss their "Friday" films, as if they wished they would go away — except for the profits.) But even Paramount and Universal passed on "Hitcher," Bombyk and Ohman recalled.

Although he was not tied to the project, Bombyk continued to work with Red via phone calls to Texas. Finally, the writer moved to Los Angeles.

Eric Red's apartment in Santa Monica is as sparsely furnished as the dialogue in his script. A French poster advertising "Duel" hangs on the wall, next to one for "The Hitcher." On top of his TV sit several videocassettes — "Straw Dogs," "Taxi Driver," "Dirty Harry" and "Duel." They are among his favorite films.

"I really like horror movies," he said. "I think they have real energy." His favorite scene in "Hitcher" is when the woman is ripped in two: "It's a highly tense scene, it's very exciting when you do something like that."

Red (he doesn't use his given name) said he was born in Pittsburgh and raised in Philadelphia and New York City. At 20, he made a small film, "Gunman's Blues," the story of an aging hit man and a tough street punk who clash in a New York bar. But when no offers followed, he moved West.

While Ohman and Red worked on the screenplay, Red also attended the American Film Institute, where he made another small film, "Trigger," about a young man who puts explosives in toy frogs and gives them away.

At length, "Hitcher" seemed to be in good shape and, Ohman recalled, "I gave it back to David [Bombyk] on a Thursday and I also

Continued on page 9

Rutger Hauer and C. Thomas Howell in "The Hitcher."

TRAVEL

In Senegal and Gambia, an Africa Few Visitors Encounter

by Angela Dodson

THE warm evening air of Dakar and a sincere welcome seem to embrace us at the home of a Senegalese pharmacist we have never met before. He volunteers much about his life and his culture, and we, in turn, tell of our lives. Our host, who is also a professor, laughs and claps with delight as each of us around the patio table is introduced by name and occupation. As our guide translates into French, we explain that we are, for the most part, journalists, lawyers, government officials and administrators.

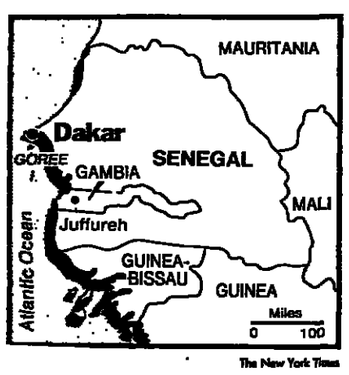
But the professor is not just interested in our credentials. His is a pride like that of a parent who has seen his children do well in life. It is the pride of an African seeing those with a common ancestry come home to tell how they have fared in a distant land. It is a night, he says, "of very big memories."

For us, a dozen black Americans on a cultural adventure, it is also a momentous evening. In deciding to visit Senegal, we had hoped for such experiences, and those were not to be our only reminders that the journey home is never long.

A few days later at the village of Juffureh in Gambia, visited by the author Alex Haley in his search for his ancestors, each woman in our group is greeted by a child as she steps off the bus. "Hello, madame," they whisper. Hand in hand, we walk through the village. Tiny ones ask for candy or money, and a teen-ager wants lipstick. The tour leader had suggested that we refrain from passing out anything until the end of our visit and to give what we wish for one of the elders to distribute.

Except for the addition of a communal spigot — of which the women are very proud — and a few power lines above, the village seems a place little touched by time or prosperity.

Despite its recent fame from the book and television miniseries "Roots," it is much like the more obscure villages we saw traveling from Dakar to Gambia, the small country that juts through the center of Senegal. This one, a cluster of thatched-roof mud huts connected by dirt paths, is home to an aging chief, his wife and various offspring. A brief lecture on the history of the village is followed by a request for a donation. One hut is a wood carver's shop. We buy several pieces and have them marked with his name.



The New York Times

Bemba, an elder in Juffureh, asks one of the visitors if she is married. When she says no, he promises to make her "some medicine" to help her fetch a husband.

Later, Bemba proudly shows us the site where a mosque is being built. He says he prays each day for the welfare of black Americans. One traveler, told of the remark later, sheds a tear as the tour bus pulls away, continuing on our journey through many emotions.

The most somber experience, though, is our visit to Gorée Island off Dakar's shore, a way station for 20 million slaves over the course of three centuries before slave trading was outlawed. Today it is a museum with lectures and exhibits detailing how people from throughout West Africa were captured, the conditions under which they were held, the fate of slaves in the New World and the abolitionist movement abroad.

We make the 20-minute pilgrimage by ferry to the island, where we are shown tiny dungeons with narrow slits for windows. The museum's artifacts include chains and shackles. Among the many protest slogans on the walls is one that translates roughly, "Here we measure the price of liberty."

IN some holding rooms, our guide says, slaves lay "foot to foot, like sardines." In one room he suddenly drops into a sitting position with his arms back against the wall to demonstrate his point. After about three months in such captivity, he says, slaves who were not up to the desired weight of 130 pounds were taken to the "fattening room" before being shipped overseas.

We are at once attracted to and repulsed by this strange place. At a narrow doorway overlooking the ocean, each of us pauses for a long look, and some take pictures. It is called the point of no return — the door through which the captives passed for the last time before boarding ships to cross the Atlantic.

As our tour of the dungeons is about to end, the guide mentions that his people feel a special loss that so many Africans were taken away. But, he adds, they take pride in the accomplishments of their descendants in America.

"They took the best available, the strong, the fast and the smart, and we have suffered as a result," he says, voicing a sentiment we were to hear again and again.

The Africa that so readily took us in was one that many visitors never see and that does not seem to be emphasized in travel brochures. The Africa of the brochures is often merely a place of luxury hotels, beaches and safaris, a place to take a sumptuous cruise with ports of call in South Africa or to photograph exotic species in Kenya. While these are legitimate attractions, the visitor who seeks to experience more of the culture may feel left with no invitation.

I had wanted to visit Africa for a long time, and the opportunity finally came through a package tour arranged by my sister-in-law. The trip was set for October, which was not in the high season but was convenient. We flew Air Afrique and stayed at the Novotel Dakar.

Our group was assembled largely by word of mouth and a flier that was photocopied many times over and circulated among friends. In the end we had a collection of relatives and friends; all of the members of our group were black, but we were often joined on our outings by people of other backgrounds. It was, incidentally, a first trip to Africa for all except my husband, who had traveled to Senegal and several other countries a few years before with a study group.

Senegal turned out to be a good choice for the uninitiated. It is, after all, a favored beach spot for the French, as Gambia is for the British. But few Americans, except diplomats, technical advisers or an occasional business traveler, are seen in either. American tourists, however, are frequently advised not to try Africa as a first overseas destination, and we did not always find that the road was easy.

While travel arrangements and accommodations were reasonably good, we learned to expect delays, as when our van for a day trip to Gambia was more than three hours late. We had met in the hotel lobby long before daybreak and were still waiting long after sunrise. Our bus had broken down, we found out later, and the driver had no telephone to notify us. A new driver and van had to be found. When Mamadou, a man from the tour agency, advised us to "enjoy the wait," we knew that his attitude toward having to wait and ours were at odds. And he soon found that the longer Americans wait the more they tend to get angry. Two of our group, fearing there would not be enough time left to shop in Gambia, demanded and got their money back and remained in Dakar. The rest of us were at last able to get on our way — jammed into a small van that was not air-conditioned for a ride across the dusty countryside that by then had to be made in the heat of the day.

Marc and Evelyne Bernheim, Woodfin Camp

Street scene in Dakar.

MORE serious than the minor inconveniences were the complex feelings aroused by being on vacation in a very poor country. We joked about being referred to as "rich Americans," but it was obvious that we were at least wealthy enough to be able to travel to a foreign country. At times that made us vulnerable, and we had to walk a thin line between generosity and practicality.

We followed a suggestion, for instance, that we bring bubble gum, candy and such items to give to children. But we thought better of the idea after a shopping trip near a housing project. Just as some school buses were letting children off for a midday break — a time of prayer for the Moslems — we asked permission to take a picture of some of them. (Moslems generally do not permit it.) More children kept crowding in. When we had finished, we gave them some gum and coins, but the supply quickly ran out.

As other members of the group started crossing the street to get a taxi, several children grabbed my arms, clamoring for more candy. I am only 5 feet tall, and I was suddenly sucked into a crowd of about 40 children, many of them larger. Someone in our group looked back horrified and came to my rescue, but it took several adults to pull me away. We laughingly referred to it as the time I got "captured by the children," but I was badly scratched and shaken up. I also had a better sense of what it is to be an African child for whom treats come few and far between.

With blacks, we were told, the vendors are also often more "physical" than with other tourists, pulling you to look at their stalls. They may also resort to racial appeals to persuade you to buy. "You no love me, sister," said a boy. "I'm black like you." Or a young man may walk beside his American counterpart, who has declined to buy an item, and plead, "We are all brothers."

Despite the rigors, we were not disappointed in our journey. We were drawn into a culture that may elude the tourist who never leaves the hotel pool. Many times we laughed to see a reflection of ourselves there — perhaps in the face of someone who looked like a relative or in a phrase that echoes black American slang.

We were able in our brief stay to leave the tourist trail many times. Besides going shopping and viewing the usual sites, our wanderings took us, for instance, into a disco frequented by the young blacks of Dakar and into several businesses owned by blacks. We had long conversations with pool attendants, waitresses, bartenders, boat hands and students about our country and theirs.

Each serendipitous encounter seemed to bring another. Our fumbling efforts to translate a story about President Ronald Reagan in a French newspaper prompted an American adviser to come to our aid. A businessman who overheard our complaints of being tired after a rough day in the markets sent wine to our table and joined us, the only other patrons in a restaurant. A Gambian hotel manager who had studied in the United States invited us to return to his country as his guest some day. A restaurateur whom we had gotten to know put American flags on the table for our final dinner in Dakar.

It was also on our final day in Dakar that about four of us were seated in the bar of our hotel, resting before going back out to shop, when a man wrapped in a long, white African robe strode elegantly through the door. He looked at us and exclaimed, "Hey, y'all from America?" We welcomed the greeting, and he was happy to see someone from home. He was a businessman and broadcaster, and we soon were doing a tape about our trip and our backgrounds for his English-language program on Radio Senegal.

In our wanderings, my husband was often mistaken for a member of whatever tribe the beholder chose to name, and he soon decided to adopt the Wolofs, the predominant group in Senegal.

THE Africans also quickly adopted my brother's wife because she had become a skillful bargainer. One day an elderly Gambian man, who had been watching our group laughing and bartering good naturedly with a group of women on the ferry back to Senegal, told my sister-in-law through an interpreter that she must be from Gambia. She said, no, she was an American. He said, "No, you are from here — from long ago."

On the night at the pharmacist's home, our host is apologetic. As a divorced Moslem with two children and two cooks, he says, he cannot receive us in the elaborate manner he might have if he had a wife to direct the household.

Our meal of fish and rice, called *thiebe buware*, is served on a simple wooden table that is the only piece of furniture or adornment in the dining room. It is cooked in a kitchen that is modern in a sense but devoid of appliances, save for a large freezer. The manner is simple, but the reception is gracious.

He had allowed us to come because Mahady Sory Diallo, a student at the University of Dakar who had met us the day before and had become our unofficial guide, had asked the man as a friend to extend his hospitality to us, 12 strangers.

Yet there are no strangers at Dr. Mamadou Badiane's table. In the kitchen, we take notes as the two cooks prepare a splendid meal, and we take part in the preparations. The young female cook seems amused and embarrassed by our interest.

Friends of the professor's drop by to welcome us, including Balla Moussa Daffee, the minister of science and technology. He and Badiane have been close companions since childhood and pursued their professional studies together in France. The minister invites us to tour the country's agricultural research institute later that week, and we accept. The minister chides us, though, for our feeble efforts to speak French. "We learn English in school, but we forget it," he says. "The Americans, though, do not even try to speak French."

Before the night with the Badiane family is over we have exchanged many gifts, taken many pictures and witnessed the birth of friendships.

Still, like the Senegalese women, wrapped in miles of vibrant cloth as they glide sensuously along, we sense that this land will never reveal all of its charms or troubles. But for us, the city seems to open its arms as if to a child who has been away from home much too long. ■

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INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel: 72.12.11).
CONCERTS — Vienna Symphony — Mar. 8: Gianandrea Gavazzeni, conductor (Donzinetti, "Poliuto").
•Musikverein (tel: 65.81.90).
Mar. 8: Gianandrea Gavazzeni, conductor (Donzinetti, "Poliuto").
Mar. 12, 13: Hubert Soudant, conductor, Mariana Nicolescu, soprano, Hein Meens, tenor, Margareta Hintermeier, alto (Ravel, Bruckner).
•Haydn Festival, Mar. 9-16, (info. Musikverein, tel: 65.81.90).
CONCERTS — Mar. 9: Wiener Streichquartett (Haydn).
Mar. 10: Klavierabend Rudolf Buchbinder (Haydn, Beethoven).
Mar. 11: Wiener Bach-Consort (Haydn).
Mar. 13: Tonkünstler-Kammerorchester, conductor and soloist, Bijan Khadem-Missagh (Haydn).
Mar. 14: Neues Glinka Quartett (Haydn).
•Museum of Applied Art (tel: 72.56.96).
EXHIBITION — To April 10: Oskar Kokoschka: Urban Portraits.
•School for Applied Arts.
EXHIBITION — To Mar. 28: "Oscar Kokoschka, Experimental Works."
•Staatsoper (tel: 53.24.45).
OPERA — Mar. 9: "Andrea Chénier" (Giordano).
•Tanz '86 International Dance Festival (tel: 57. 71.51).
Mar. 8-31: Ballet der Wiener Staatsoper.
Mar. 21-31: Bolchoi Ballet.
•Volksoper (tel: 53.24.0).
OPERA — Mar. 7, 11, 12: "Das Land des Lächelns" (Léhar).

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, Cirque Royal (tel: 218.20.15).
OPERA — Mar. 8, 9, 11, 13, 15: "The Cunning Little Vixen" (Janacek).
•Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 512.50.45).
EXHIBITIONS — To Apr. 6: "Cappricio," Music and Art in the 20th Century.
To Apr. 6: "Since Matisse," Color in French Art. Including works by Bonnard, Dubuffet, Picasso.

ENGLAND

LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel: 638.41.41).
EXHIBITIONS — To Mar. 19 "The Human Head in Modern Sculpture."
To April 27: "Art and Time." Paintings, photographs, sculpture, video installations, including works by Dali, Magritte, Warhol, Man Ray.
THEATER — Royal Shakespeare Company — Mar. 14, 15, 17: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Shakespeare).
Mar. 18, 19, 20: "As You Like It" (Shakespeare).
Mar. 8,10, 11, 12, 13: "Othello" (Shakespeare).
•London Coliseum (tel: 836.01.11).
OPERA — English National Opera — Mar. 11, 14 :"The Magic Flute" (Mozart).
Mar. 8, 13: "La Bohème" (Puccini).
•Palace (tel: 437.68.34).
THEATER — "Les Misérables."
•Royal Academy of Arts (734.90.52).
EXHIBITION — To Mar. 23: "Eduardo Paolozzi Underground."
To Mar. 31: "Reynolds."
•Royal Opera House (tel: 240.75.02).
BALLET — Mar. 8, 12: "La Fille Mal Gardée" (Ashton / Hérold).
Mar. 11, 15: "Frankenstein, The Modern Prometheus" (Wayne Eagling/Vangelis).
•Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13).
EXHIBITION — To April 27: "Forty Years of Modern Art 1945-1985."
•Victoria and Albert Museum (tel: 589.63.71).
EXHIBITIONS — To June 1: French 18th Century Drawings.
To June 1: Photographs by British photographer Roger Mayne.
To June 1: English Watercolors 1700-1900.

FRANCE

PARIS, International Festival of Fantastic and Science Fiction Film, Mar. 7-15, Grand Rex (tel: 47.45.62.31).
•Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 42.77.12.33).
CONCERTS — Mar. 8: Quatuor Arditti, (Finnissy, Carter, Bartok).
Mar. 14: Quatuor Via Nova, (Schoenberg, Berio, Ligeti).
Mar. 15: Quatuor Rosamonde, (Schoenberg, Dutilleux).
EXHIBITIONS — To May 5: Vienna 1880-1938, Birth of a Century.
From Mar. 12: Joze Plecnik, architect 1872-1957.
•Centre de Wallonie-Bruxelles (tel: 42.71.26.16).
EXHIBITION — To March 31: Homage to Paul Delvaux.
•Ecole des Beaux Arts (42.60.34.57).
EXHIBITION — To Apr. 13: Roland Topor.
•Galerie 1900-2000 (tel: 43.25.84.20).
EXHIBITION — To Mar. 30: European abstract and surrealist works 1910-1970.
•Grand Palais (tel: 42.61.54.10).
EXHIBITIONS — To June 30: Rembrandt to Vermeer: Dutch paintings from the Mauritshuis museum in The Hague.
From Mar. 11: Rasa: The Nine Faces of Indian Art: sculpture, miniatures from Indian private and public collections.
•Musée des Arts Décoratifs (tel: 42.60.32.14).
EXHIBITION — To April 13: Diego Giacometti's furniture and decorative art.
•Musée d'Art Moderne (tel: 47.23.61.27).
EXHIBITION — To April 6: Joseph Kutter retrospective. 120 works by the painter.
•Musée du Luxembourg (tel: 42.34.25.95).
EXHIBITION — Retrospective of work by sculptor James Pradier (1790-1852).
•Musée de l'Orangerie (42.65.99.48).
EXHIBITION — To Mar. 24: Works by Giau Domenico Tiepolo.
•Musée du Petit Palais (tel: 42.65.12.73).
EXHIBITION — To April 20: 170 engravings by Rembrandt.
•Opera (tel: 47.42.57.50).
BALLET — To Mar. 8, 9, 12: "Manfred" (Nureyev/Tchaikovsky), "Un Jour ou Deux" (Cunningham/Cage).
OPERA — Mar. 10, 13: : "Médée" (Cherubini).
Mar. 11, 14: : "La Traviata."
•Opera Comique (tel: 42.96.06.11).
OPERA — Mar. 15, 17: "L'Ecume des Jours" (Denisov).
•Palais des Congrès (tel: 42.66.20.75).
BALLET — To Mar. 31: Ballet du XXème Siècle,
Mar. 8, 9: "Le Baiser de la Fée" (Stravinsky/Béjart), "Sept danses Grecques."
Mar. 11-31: "Le Concours" (Béjart).
•Salle Gaveau (tel: 45.63.20.30).
CONCERTS — Mar. 12, 13: Erich Leinsdorf, conductor, Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau, baritone (Mahler).
RECITAL — Mar. 14: Takayoshi Wanami, violin, Mineko Tsuchiya, piano (Mozart, Bach, Takemitzu, Franck).
•Salle Pleyel (tel: 42.33.72.89).
CONCERT — Mar. 9: Concerts Lamoureux, Jean-Claude Bernède, France Clidat, soloist (Debussy, Ravel, Landowski).
•Théâtre de l'Athénée (tel: 47.42.67.27).
CONCERT — Mars 10: Edda Moser, soprano, Léonard Hokanson, piano, Ulf Rodenhauser clarinette (Wolf, Schubert, Strauss).
•Théâtre des Champs-Elysées (tel: 47.20.36.37).
Mar. 8: Stephen Bishop-Kovacevich, piano, Cleveland Quartet (Bartok, Brahms, Schumann, Beethoven).
Mar. 9: Concerts Pasdeloup, Isaac Karabtchevsky, conductor, Françoise Gyps, flute (Berlioz, Vivaldi, Marco, Ravel).
•Théâtre de la Ville (48.47.54.42).
RECITALS — Mar. 11-15: James Galway, flute, Philip Mole, piano.
•Théâtre Musical de Paris (tel: 42.61.19.83).
BALLET — To Mar. 23: Shanghai Opera Ballet.
OPERA — Mar. 10, 12, 14: "Maometto II" (Rossini), Choir and soloists of the Orchestre Colonne.
NICE, Musée International d'Art Naif (tel: (93) 71.78.33).
To Apr. 30: *Naif* works by Jules Lefranc (1887-1972).

GERMANY

BERLIN, Deutsche Oper (tel: 341.44.49).
OPERA — Mar. 9: "Der Meistersinger von Nürnberg" (Wagner).
Mar. 12: "Madame Butterfly" (Puccinni).
Mar. 13: "Don Giovanni" (Mozart).
Mar. 14: "Der fliegende Holländer" (Wagner).
•Philharmonie (tel: 25488-0).
CONCERTS — Berlin Symphony Orchestra — Mar 15: Ernst Märzendorfer, conductor, Hi-Ryung Sohn, piano (Mozart, Haydn, Gluck).
•Nationalgalerie: (tel: 2.66.6).
To Mar. 31: Retrospective of work by Francis Bacon.
COLOGNE, Kunsthalle (tel: 221.23.35).
EXHIBITION — To Mar. 31: Premedieval archeological findings, including the tomb of a Celtic prince.
•Oper der Stadt (tel: 21.25.81).
OPERA — Mar. 8: "Die Zauberflöte" (Mozart).
Mar. 9, 15: "Tristan und Isolde" (Wagner).
FRANKFURT, Oper (tel: 256.25.29).
BALLET — Mar. 9, 13: "Isabelle's Dance" (Forsyth / Crossman-Hecht).
OPERA — Mar. 10, 14, 17: "Orpheus in the Underworld" (Offenbach).
HAMBURG, Hamburger Kunsthalle (tel: 24.82.5).
EXHIBITION — To Apr. 13: Oskar Kokoschka, drawings and watercolors, 1907-24.
Staatsoper (tel: 35.15.55).
OPERA — Mar. 8, 12: "La Clemenza di Tito" (Mozart).
MUNICH, Nationaltheater (tel: 22.13.16).
OPERA — Mar. 8, 13, 16:"Don Giovanni" (Mozart).
Mar. 12: "A Masked Ball" (Verdi).
Staatsgemaldesammlungen (tel: 23.80.50).
EXHIBITION — To April 17: Works by Emilio Vedova.
STUTTGART, Staatstheater, (tel:203.24.44).
•Staatsgalerie (tel: 212.50.50).
To Apr. 27: German Art in the 20th Century: paintings, sculpture 1905-1985.

ITALY

BOLOGNA, Teatro Comunale (tel: 52.99.47).
OPERA — Mar. 9-23: "Fra I Due Litiganti Il Terzo Gode" (Goldoni-/Sarti).
•Galleria d'Arte Moderna (tel: 50.28.59).
EXHIBITION — To Mar. 31: 100 paintings and etchings by Giorgio Morandi (1890-1964).
FLORENCE, Bargello (tel: 21.08.01), and Gipsoteca.
EXHIBITION — To May 30: "Hommage to Donatello."
•Biblioteca Nazionale (tel: 28.70.48).
EXHIBITION — To April 29: Etchings by German artists in 18th century Florence.
MILAN, Palazzo Reale (tel: 87.19.13).
EXHIBITION — To Mar. 12: Retrospective of works by Edvard Munch (1863-1944).
•Galleria Studio Marconi (tel: 22.55.43).
EXHIBITION — To Mar. 15: Works by Francis Picabia from 1898-1950.
•Teatro alla Scala (tel: 809.126).
OPERA — Mar. 9, 12, 15: "Die Frau Ohne Schatten" (R. Strauss).
ROME, Galleria Giulia (tel: 654.20.61).
EXHIBITION — To Mar. 19: 50 works by painter Carlo Guarenti.
Teatro dell'Opera (tel: 46.17.55).
OPERA — Mar. 8, 11: "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" (Rossini).
Mar. 12, 16:"Iphigenie in Tauris" (Gluck).
NAPLES, Museo Archeologico
EXHIBITION — To April 15: Napoli Antica: Naples from in the Prehistoric era to the 5th century.
VENICE, Museo Correr (tel: 25625).
EXHIBITION — To April 7: 15th-19th century drawings by Venetian masters.
•Ca' Rezzonico (tel: 70.99.09).
EXHIBITION — To April 6: Etchings, prints of Giambattista Tiepolo.
•Teatro La Fenice (tel: 239.54).
OPERA — Mar. 8: "Il Matrimonio Segreto (Cimarosa).

THE NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel: 71.83.45).
CONCERTS — Concertgebouworckest — Mar. 11, 14, 16: Amsterdam Philharmonic Orchestra — Moshe Atzmon, conductor, Isabelle van Keulen, violin (Berlioz, Saint Saens, Ravel).
•Rijksmuseum (tel: 63.21.21).
EXHIBITION — To May 11: Louis Ducros, "A Tour in Words and Watercolors, 1778."
•Stedelijk Museum (tel: 573.29.11).
EXHIBITIONS — From Mar. 15: Keith Haring, installations, drawings and paintings.

SPAIN

MADRID, Biblioteca Nacional, Picasso Show Rooms, (435.40.03).
EXHIBITION — To Mar. 31: Thyssen-Bornemisza Collection of contemporary art.
•Fundacion Juan March (tel: 435.42.40).
Through March: Max Ernst retrospective.
•Teatro Lirico Nacional La Zarzuela (429.82.16).
OPERA — Mar. 8, 10: "Salome" (Strauss).

SWITZERLAND

BASEL, Basler Theater, (tel: 22.11.30).
BALLET — Mar. 10, 16, 22: "Midsummer Night's Dream" (Spoerli / Mendelssohn).
GENEVA, Grand Théâtre, (tel: 21.23.18).
OPERA — Mar. 10, 13, 16: "L'Orfeo" (Monteverdi).
ZURICH, Opernhaus (tel: 25.16.920).
BALLET — Mar. 12: Dornröschen (Tchaikovsky).
Mar. 9, 18: Balletabend.
OPERA — Mar. 7, 9: "Die Entführung aus dem Serail" (Mozart).
Mar. 8, 14: "Salome" (R. Strauss).

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Guggenheim Museum (tel: 360.35.00).
EXHIBITION — To Nov.: Brancusi's "The Muse", and works by Arp, Calder, Degas, Giacometti, Moore.
•Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel: 535.77.10).
EXHIBITION — Through May 1: "Liechtenstein: The Princely Collections."
•Museum of Modern Art (tel: 708.94.00).
EXHIBITIONS — To Apr. 15: Mies van der Rohe, Centennial Exhibition: drawings, photographs, architectural models, furniture.

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by Roger Collis

THE man in the white suit flying MAS Golden Club Class is about to be served lobster. He reclines across the two-page ad with sybaritic expectation. On the trolley beside him is a selection of crisp, colorful vegetables and a reddish-orange confection — which a quick call to Malaysian Airlines identifies as stir-fried chicken, Cantonese style. (Don't be too envious — we can be sure that in a few moments, he is going to drop something on his suit, it's that kind of suit).

His colleague, "floating across the Atlantic" on TWA Ambassador Class by levitating two feet above his specially contoured executive seat, accepts a drink from the stewardess. The mood is more introspective aboard Korean Air, where a male silhouette ensconced in leather noses a cognac. Air Lanka has a man eyeballing the stewardess over half-moon glasses while she serves him champagne. (The sequel is the same guy — without glasses — being tucked in with a blanket by the same caring hands to "sleep on the best business deal he ever made.") Pan Am hypes its six-abreast Clipper Class configuration — with a woman traveler this time. British Caledonian has an executive type leaving home in a free limo to catch a flight to New York. Japan Airlines gets it all together with an ad showing pictures of Western and Japanese style meal trays surrounded by slippers, earphones and other management tools. And so it goes, with varying shades of male chauvinism.

Whether or not these airlines have got their advertising right, what this random sample shows is that comfort and frills in the air and on the ground are the competitive issues in the battle for the executive dollar. Schedules, fares, fast check-ins and executive lounges are all important. But once you're in the air, the only thing that distinguishes one airline from another is cuisine and cabin service, especially on long hauls.

It's no coincidence that Asian airlines — like Asian hotels — have such a high reputation for hospitality. We can chuckle over the ads, but Singapore, Japan, MAS, Air Lanka and Cathay Pacific are among those that excel in delivering some of the promise of inflight fantasies at 35,000 feet.

Yet a Western airline, British Caledonian, won the 1985 Mercury Award, sponsored by the International Flight Catering Association, for its "Cuisine du Ciel" range of menus to be offered in all classes on long-haul services this March. According to Graham Elliott, the line's flight catering manager, these combine nouvelle cuisine with "the best of British cooking." An example of what you might get in first or business class is a "baker's brioche filled with foie gras and truffles and served with port and claret conserve; glazed Scottish heather honey duckling breast with kumquats, spring onions, pink champagne jelly with mango, melon and mandarin; and traditional English Paxton and Whitfield cheeses." There's also a 1,500-calorie meal for weight-watchers and special menus for vegetarians and children. A subtle touch, appreciated by the judges, is that the stewardesses do not wear aprons, ostensibly to make them more careful.

According to John Godfrey, a founder-director, the IFCA was formed five years ago for airlines, caterers and suppliers to have a forum for exchanging ideas and improving standards. There's a code of practice for hygiene and a certificate in airline catering. There are four categories of the Mercury Award: for food and presentation; support services (won by Saudi Catering in Jeddah for its training program); equipment (won by Air Lanka Catering in Colombo for a new type of meal trolley), and new products (won by a company in London for a wine bottle with a low center of gravity and a waterproof label). The accent is on innovation — 50 points out of a possible 100. There is an overall Mercury Award, which was won by Air Lanka Catering, a division of the airline.

Previous winners include Japan Air Lines and British Airways for food ("BA have really turned themselves around in the last three years," Godfrey says), Air Rest flight kitchen in Vienna and Lufthansa for training of attendants. Examples of innovative products are pre-prepared plaice stuffed with crabmeat, from a small company in Devon in Southwest England, and frozen omelettes, which actually taste good, from Culinary Foods in Chicago. Innovation is so rife that BA claims to have found a way of sealing in the flavor, as well as the notorious smell, of the Great British Kipper, by first dipping it in white of egg to form a transparent, cellophane-like film.

Catering award puts premium on innovation

Godfrey believes that competition has spurred improvement in economy as well as first and business class. "Everybody's trying desperately to get away from the image of plastic food. A Mercury Award entry which impressed him was Air France's economy class menu between Nice and London. "But they didn't do themselves justice, they could have presented it better." He has praise for charter airlines, such as Air Europe, Orion, Britannia and Dan-Air. "Britannia has a very good inflight service. Coming back from Spain, you get a hot meal and there's a repeater TV showing the news over the past two weeks. And that's a charter airline!"

According to Godfrey, the best value for money on the fiercely competitive North Atlantic is Virgin Atlantic. "Originally, they tried to bring Maxim's menus on board in their Upper Class, they found it wasn't possible, but they're always trying. TWA is also trying very hard with its Ambassador Class, and so are Lufthansa and Swissair. If you are flying east, you'll find it very difficult to beat Cathay, MAS or Singapore Airlines. MAS showed us their new tableware, they've gone from bone china to ivory; the money some of these Far East airlines are spending is quite unbelievable. Japan Air Lines has a way of making fish and vegetables look as well as taste appetizing."

Godfrey attributes improved standards to the fact that "airlines used to be dominated by accountants, you're now finding more of a marketing influence. Inflight services are very much customer led."

Many travelers are looking for lighter meals and special diets, especially a low calorie or vegetarian menu. Some airlines are trying to provide a flexible service — a full meal if you're hungry, an open sandwich and a drink if you've just had a business lunch. SAS claims to be able to provide as many as 70 different combinations of meals ranging from low carbohydrate, low fat and salt and gluten free, to kosher and high protein. These need to be ordered in advance, but some pundits believe you may get a better meal this way. British Airways is one carrier that has gone to enormous pains to produce a gourmet vegetarian menu.

The time may come when you can pass up the foie gras and canard à l'orange for pastrami on double rye with a side order of dill pickle. Or maybe a double children's menu of hamburger and fries. ■

TRAVEL

Sliding Down Switzerland's Slopes

by Mavis Guinard

THE Roman soldier looked at the snowy pass leading into Helvetia, then at his sandals. Putting down his shield, he sat on it and began gleefully to slide down. Though Caesar never told this story, most Swiss seem convinced that sledding began here with legionnaires hurtling down the Julier Pass. For centuries after, the hardworking natives only used sleds and sleighs, drawn by man, dog or horse to lug stuff through the Alps. It was not until British visitors borrowed tiny wooden *Schlitten* from village youngsters over a hundred years ago that the fun began.

Outdoor exercise was a part of the prescribed mountain cure but as skiing still had to be invented, skating was restricted to pocket-size rinks and walks limited to a few cleared paths around the hotels, the new sport caught on fast.

In 1880, Robert Louis Stevenson, a reluctant invalid in Davos, raved that "the true way to toboggan is alone and at night. First comes the tedious climb, dragging your instrument behind you. Next, a long breathing space, alone with snow and pinewoods, cold, silent and solemn to the heart. Then you push off: the toboggan fetches way; she begins to glide to swim, to gallop. In a breath, you are out from under the pine trees, and a whole heavenful of stars reels and flashes overhead. Then comes a vicious effort; for by this time your wooden steed is speeding like the wind, and you are spinning round a corner, and the whole glittering valley and all the lights of the great hotels lie for a moment at your feet and the next you are racing once more in the shadow of the night with close-shut teeth and beating heart. Yet a little while and you will be landed on the highroad by the door of your hotel."

Sledding is reviving among the Swiss — part of a trend toward quieter winter sports.

The Swiss way to sled is dignified: sitting down and braking with the heels. Foreigners began to link sleds and crash down lying down or head first to build up speed. Their recklessness laid the ground for competitions like the Cresta, an exclusive 101-year-old skeleton-sledding race, and international bobsledding.

Without risking your neck like these speed addicts, you can find thrills, spills and many side frills around the Swiss Alps. "It's part of a trend toward quieter winter sports. Alpine sledding is really enjoying a revival," says Jean-Pierre Enzen, of the Swiss National Tourist Office, which lists more than 300 kilometers of runs, from 500 meters to nine kilometers long. From Arosa to Zuoz, 180 resorts close off some snowbound road for sledding (*chemin de luge* or *Schlittelweg*) or reserve it altogether for the luge run (*schlittelbahn*).

EVEN Swiss cities do it. One Saturday last winter, a snowfall blanketed Lausanne and brought traffic to a standstill. The town fathers nicely decided not to clear the steep city streets. For a night and a day, all Lausanne went sled crazy. Besides the wooden "Davos" luge that most families own, people used their kids' plastic saucers, borrowed metal trays from waiters or — by cutting holes for the legs — pulled on heavy plastic bags to slide down to lakeside Ouchy. The return fare uptown on the metro was the winter sports bargain of the year: 80 centimes (42 cents).

"Our advantage is the ready-made transport," adds Enzen. The almost vertical funiculars and railways built to take 19th-century tourists up the Alps in comfort have taken away the tedious bit of tugging a sled uphill.

The longest sled runs can be reached by train, toasting your boots on the radiator. In Wengen, the legendary train bound for the Jungfrau lets off sledders at Bannwald for a three-kilometer trip through the forest back to the car-free village. Villars's red ski train drops sledders at the Col de Soud. Before starting down, try the flaky apple pie or *cornets à la crème*, brimming with whipped cream, on the terrace that faces the Dents du Midi. Engelberg's funicular takes sledders to Gerschnialp for a curvy 3.5-kilometer run.

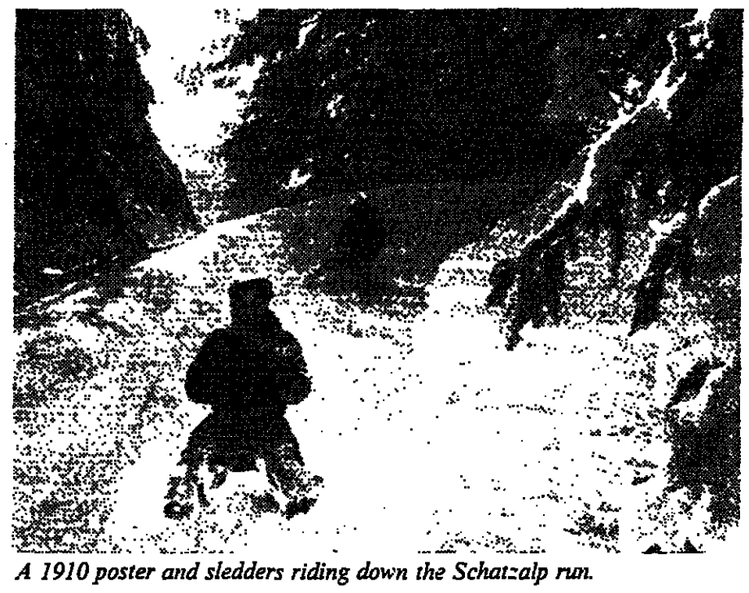
In Davos, where it all started, a funicular specially built for the Hotel Schatzalp takes you up to the splendid sun terrace of that turn-of-the-century caravansary. Roger Seydoux of the Davos Tourist Office rates the Schatzalp *Schlittelbahn* as "exciting, narrow and fast. We don't allow walkers on it as the curves are carefully banked early in the season with ice." For family outings, he recommends a spectacular sled run reached from the Davos or the St. Moritz areas. On the route daily taken by the Glacier Express, narrow-gauge Rhaetian railways corkscrew their way up the sides of the mountain gorges through five curved tunnels and three viaducts from Bergün at 1,400 meters (4,592 feet) to Preda at 1,800 meters (5,903 feet).

AFTER this mind-boggling train ride, sleds can be rented for the five-kilometer run down the Albula Pass road, so exclusive to sledders that residents may use their cars only at specific times. There are trains almost every hour, leaving plenty of time to admire Bergün and Engadiner houses with their oriel windows and etched sgraffito décor.

"These goodies and the wide run have been attracting more than 100,000 people in past winters, especially on whiteout days, when the visibility is poor for skiing," says the director of the local tourist bureau. He thinks it wise to phone ahead to reserve a sled (081-73.11.44). To cope with the new demand, the Swiss have begun to sell a folding luge on order (69 francs).

A classic, family-safe run is at Les Avants. There is a shuttle from Montreux but the MOB's Panoramic Express with first-class bar also stops here to let off bundled-up babies with their parents and grandparents for a cozy day of sledding. Youngsters prefer to clatter down on frosty nights as the run is kept lit to 10 P.M. After renting sleds at the Buffet de la Gare for four francs, a funicular takes sledders to the start at Sonloup. A spurt of speed on the last slope brings the sleds back to the buffet's steps. A cup of hot chocolate here was warming but disappointly served from a package mix. Real, hot, frothy chocolate is desperately required, as well as traditional, after sledding. ■

Mavis Guinard is a journalist based in Switzerland.



A 1910 poster and sledders riding down the Schatzalp run.

Grande Dame *Continued from page 7*

bells in Fairyland?' " Dai's mother put on a version of the same show in Port of Spain with a cast of relatives, including the 6-year-old Ailian.

"I was encouraged by my parents. After each performance my father would give me a present. After my cousin, I had an English teacher, Nell Walton, whose father was a judge. She taught me the fundamentals — that was very important to me."

A fervent young fan, Dai wrote to Dolin and Alicia Markova, Britain's first major ballet stars, and asked for signed photographs. They sent them. "In 1930, my mother said she would take us — my two sisters and myself — to England to study," she recalls. In the spring of 1931, my second day in London, I went to Anton Dolin's beautiful little studio in Chelsea." The 14-year-old became one of his six pupils. When she first saw Dolin perform, "I got the giggles. I saw my teacher dancing in his underwear. I had never seen tights before."

It wasn't long before the "ballet mothers" in the class decided their young daughters should have stage experience in a musical version of "Hiawatha." The production took place in the huge arena space of Albert Hall. "You had to run for your life to get in on the right music," Dai says. "It was like a stampede just to get in and out."

DAI also enrolled at Marie Rambert's school. And in 1957, Ballet Rambert became the first Western ballet company to visit China. Three years earlier, Dai had become the founding director of the government-sponsored Beijing Dance Academy. She also co-founded the school's Experimental Ballet Society. The Central Ballet of China, formed in 1959, is an outgrowth of this troupe. In Beijing, Rambert met with her former student, the school's director: "I was most impressed by that wonderful school with its perfect curriculum and felt proud of my pupil," Rambert wrote in her memoirs, "Quicksilver."

In the 1930s, however, Dai had turned to other forms than ballet after failing to get into a ballet company. She danced for two years with the modern-dance troupe of Ernest and Lotte Berke and studied for six months with Kurt Jooss at the experimental arts center Dartington Hall — where she learned dance notation with Ann Hutchinson, who would found the Dance Notation Bureau in New York. Dai has pioneered the use of the Labanotation system in China and recorded not only ballet but folk dance and gymnastics movement.

After the outbreak of World War II, the China Institute in London arranged to pay the fare home for Chinese students, and Dai was included. "I had never been to China, but being Chinese, I always wanted to go. My interest was to discover the Chinese dance and to develop it."

She researched many folk dances, performed widely and married one of China's most famous painters, Yeh Chien-yu. Both came to New York in 1946, invited by the State Department. "I came as a Chinese dancer, not a ballet dancer," she notes, making the distinction that she no longer used a ballet vocabulary. "But in 1954, when our country decided to have a ballet, I returned to my original work." ■

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'The Hitcher' *Continued from page 7*

gave it to David Madden," then a 20th Century-Fox production executive.

As Feldman recalled, "There was queasiness at Fox about the subject matter, but even though Fox thought that it was a very extreme kind of picture, they felt that the writing and dynamics of it were so unique and interesting that it was worth a shot, but as a negative pick-up."

The next move, the producers decided, was to find a relatively unknown (i.e., inexpensive) director.

Robert Harmon, a still photographer-turned-cameraman, had acquired an agent by making a half-hour featurette called "China Lake." The beautifully photographed film is about a Los Angeles cop on vacation in the desert who gets his kicks from stalking motorists on deserted roads and running them down with his cycle or locking them in their trunks to perish in the desert heat.

Ohman said he found Harmon "very positive . . . He envisioned this as a real Hitchcockian thriller." Harmon concurred. "It remained our approach for the entire rest of the production that the film was going to be suspenseful, exciting and classy."

Fox finally rejected the project. Madden, now a production vice president at Paramount, said, "This was perceived as a straight-out horror movie. . . . A studio shouldn't spend more than $3.5 or $4 million picking up these movies."

Feldman and Meeker optioned it themselves, paying Red $25,000. Still, there was no studio willing to pay for the film.

An Independent producer, Donna Dubrow, heard about "Hitcher" and later, when she went to work for Silver Screen-HBO she called up Feldman, a former employer, and asked to see the script. "I thought it was wonderful," she said. "I hadn't seen a psychological thriller like that in years."

Dubrow submitted it to her boss, HBO senior vice president Maurice Singer, who liked it and sent it back to New York to be read by Michael Fuchs, HBO chairman and chief operating officer. Word came back from New York to forget it.

Dubrow, however, went to New York on other business, visited Fuchs and persuaded him to change his mind, with conditions — the girl would not be torn apart and the violence would have to be reduced.

For the next few months, dialogues centered around the eyeball in the hamburger and the ripping apart of the young woman. The latter scene was not solved until Silver Screen executives caved in and allowed the scene to be shot. Aside from flailing hands and truck tires turning, it contains no graphic rendering. It was approved.

Several actors were considered for the role of John Ryder before Singer mentioned the Dutch actor Rutger Hauer ("Blade Runner." "The Osterman Weekend"). When Hauer read the script, "it really got a hold of me. Although I was looking for work in other areas [i.e., nonvillainous], after reading it, I thought, 'If I do one more villain, I should do this.' I couldn't refuse it."

Then, other actors fell into place. Howell ("The Outsiders," "Grandview U.S.A.") said he and his manager were at first uninterested. But after Harmon took them a script, things changed. "I couldn't put it down," Howell enthused. "I couldn't believe the things that happened to my character in the first 12 pages. I'd never had a chance to work on a character's development in such a role."

Tri-Star (owned by Coca-Cola, Time Inc. and assorted smaller investors) had no say in whether or not "Hitcher" was made. Contractually, it is obligated to distribute any movie made by HBO-Silver Screen. ■

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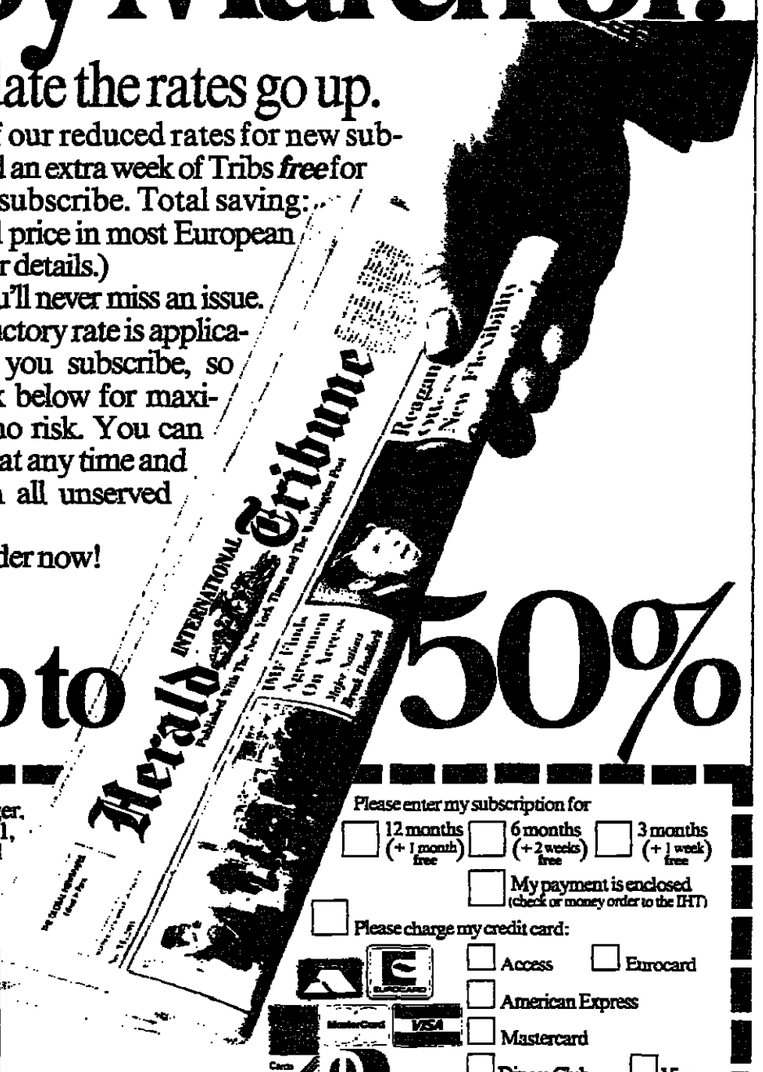

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ADVERTISING SECTION

Top Trade Partner: The German Democratic Republic

Leipzig Spring Fair: Focus on Automation

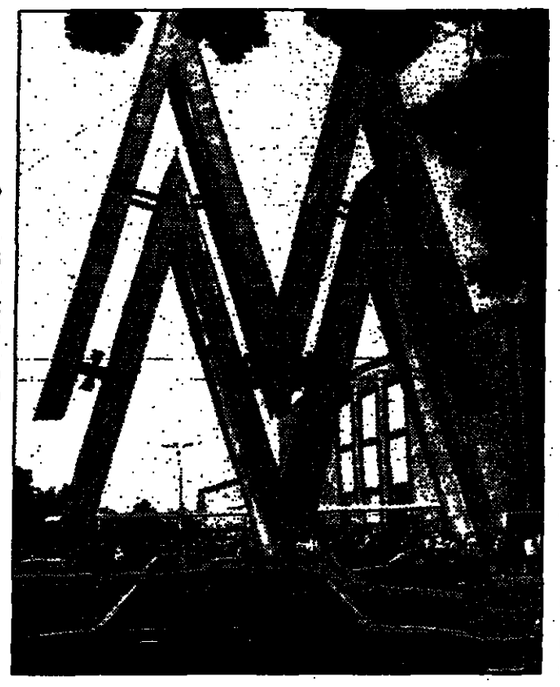
East Germany's Leipzig Fair takes place twice a year, in March and September. Exhibitors, buyers, political leaders, businessmen, technicians and economists alike appreciate the fair for its leading role in world-wide trade and because every year it maintains its position as the center of East-West trade.

Those who regularly attend this event become well-informed about the German Democratic Republic and its potential in foreign trade, for this is an event in which all industrial and foreign-trade enterprises of the host country are represented. The range of products they offer is spotlighted, emphasizing the GDR's reputation as an efficient and reliable partner in trade relations. Some 50 percent of East German foreign-trade turnover is initiated, negotiated or agreed on during the Leipzig Fair.

Some 9,000 exhibitors from five continents have announced their participation in this year's Leipzig Fair, March 16-22. Apart from all member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, well-known corporations and specialized companies will present their goods and services. The list of firms from Western Europe and overseas includes Mitsubishi, Mitsui and Marubeni as well as the Nippon Steel Corporation from Japan, VOEST-Alpine from Austria, the IRI Group from Italy and Thyssen, and Hoesch-Werke and Mannesmann from the Federal Republic of Germany, to name just a few.

In recognition of the demands of the 1980s, the 1986 Fair will focus on "highly productive material and time-saving equipment and technologies in heavy engineering." This will place machine tools and tools in general at the center of attention at the March 1986 fair.

The range of products offered by East German machine-tool makers will emphasize manufacturing cells and flexible manufacturing systems. They reflect a rapid development in microelectronics and robotics, which is producing a new generation in machine-tool making of automation systems, guaranteeing low operating costs in manufacturing along with high productivity and accuracy.



Flexible automation of entire manufacturing departments and firms is and will continue to be the basis for economical metal processing and assembly.

In this field, East Germany looks back on years of tradition. As early as 1971, the Fritz Heckert Machine Tools Combine in Karl-Marx-Stadt started production with the first automatic manufacturing system in heavy engineering, a system which won worldwide acclaim under the Prisma II trademark. The GDR has continued to develop flexible manufacturing systems in recent years.

East German machine-tool makers' products shown at the fair meet today's market conditions in the metal-processing field, which call for more and more diversity of types and shorter product life. Increasingly, this requires the development and application of product systems capable of manufacturing a broad range of small quantities of the same product economically, while maintaining a high degree of productivity and quality. A decisive condition for this, first and foremost, is flexible automation of manufacturing processes. Only in this way is a company able to achieve an annual production renewal rate of 30 to 40 percent, which is the international standard.

Flexible manufacturing systems presented at the fair can reduce the time required per part and production run by 50 to 70 percent, increase efficiency per time unit of the equipment by 50 to 60 percent, and increase productivity by more than 300 percent.

The East German machine-tool industry continues to live up to its reputation as one of the world's foremost producers in the field. A study conducted by the U.S. magazine American Machinist showed the GDR in third place in machine-tool exports and in sixth place in production.

The Leipzig Fair also offers a comprehensive program of scientific and technical events. The center of attention for such activities at this year's spring fair will be the International Congress on Machining, IKM 86, which will be held in Karl-Marx-Stadt March 12-15.

The great importance of this congress is emphasized by the fact that the East German minister of machine tools and processing-machinery construction, Dr. Rudi Georgi, will open the gathering with a keynote address. During the event, for which more than 600 participants from four continents are expected, outstanding scientists and experts both from the GDR and abroad will present their most recent findings, research results and experience in the field of flexible automation for international comparison.

A Center in the Service of Trade

The 750th anniversary of Berlin, which will be celebrated in 1987, is already starting to galvanize the city. On the occasion of the anniversary, Friedrichstrasse, a street rich in tradition and situated in the very heart of the East German capital, will acquire a new image. Modern apartment buildings, shopping centers and entertainment facilities are being built next to the Grand Hotel. Together with nearby concert halls, opera houses, theaters and museums, they will provide a magnet for the numerous visitors to the city.

The International Trade Center (Internationales Handelszentrum), towering 102 meters (3,365 feet) over Friedrichstrasse, is one of the buildings already helping to shape the character of this street.

Thanks to its central location and technical, organizational and other facilities, the International Trade Center offers many advantages for business visitors from all over the world. It is a convenient location for making contacts with foreign companies, manufacturers, customers, export and import firms and government agencies from around the globe. These contacts, in turn, provide opportunities for new business relations and, not least, third-country ventures. Important trading organizations as well as the East German Association of Trade Representatives and Trade Agents provide experienced personnel for commercial and technical matters, consultation and coordination.

A slide presentation and speech are made at an event in the International Trade Center for UHDE from the Federal Republic of Germany.

The opening of the International Trade Center in 1978 marked the beginning of a continuing series of events in the service of trade. Business people, specialists in all fields, key executives from important corporations and representatives of national and international organizations make use of the center's facilities.

The center's 18,500 square meters (66,600 square feet) of office space are used by representatives from more than a hundred foreign firms, among them Dow Chemical, the United States; Honeywell and ICI, Britain; Mitsui and Mitsubishi, Japan; Citroën and Banque Nationale de Paris, France; and Montedison, Italy.

The Internationales Handelszentrum GmbH (International Trade Center Co.) is ideally suited for organizing commercial events. Companies find that the International Trade Center works conscientiously with them on all aspects of preparing and staging events to present their goods and services.

An experienced staff is available for planning, organizing and carrying out such events. The experience of an average of 300 events annually and the sure knowledge of local conditions guarantee effective results for participating firms.

A contract for a commercial event of this type at the International Trade Center provides for a number of preliminary services. These include tuning the content of the events to the local economy, identifying target groups and getting necessary government permissions. Also among the center's services is that of selecting and inviting the appropriate participants in close cooperation with necessary industrial management, foreign-trade enterprises and government agencies.

The International Trade Center offers rooms with a total area of over 2,000 square meters (7,200 square feet): conference and lecture rooms for 25 to 250 people; exhibition rooms of from 60 to 600 square meters (215 to 2,150 square feet); and additional rooms for smaller meetings and private gatherings.

Apart from the center's own facilities, suitable space is also available at such luxury hotels as the five-star Metropol and Palasthotel in Berlin. In this way, the International Trade Center is able to accommodate overflow when its own facilities are full.

All function rooms in the International Trade Center are equipped to handle internationally compatible communications technology. Projection equipment is available for showing slides, films and video cassettes at presentations, lectures, symposia and conferences. Simultaneous translation facilities are also provided.

Experienced architects and interior designers provide consultation in preparing and mounting exhibitions and product presentations, and they are also available to build stands and for other assignments.

Last but not least, an excellent catering service can provide snacks, full meals, a buffet or selected special dishes, and is one of the conveniences offered by the center in the service of international trade.

View of the center of Berlin, capital of the German Democratic Republic. The television tower can be seen in the center. In the foreground, left, the Palasthotel.

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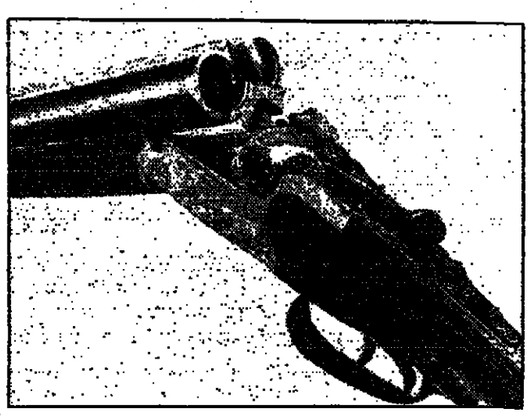
Suhl-Made Hunting Guns–450 Years of Precision Work From the Hands of Masters



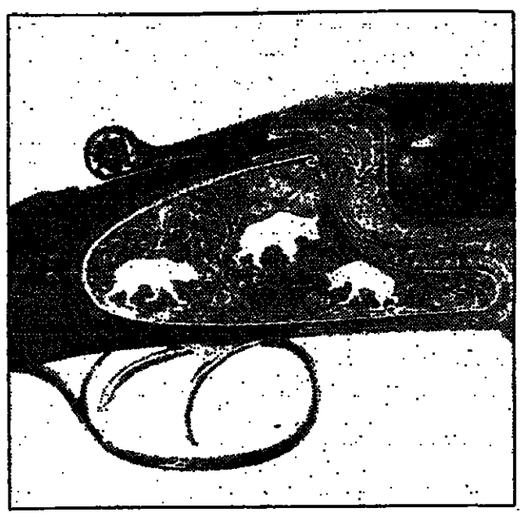
Three-barrel shotgun 30 S.

The tradition of gun making in Suhl dates back almost half a millennium. Last year, the citizens of this county seat in southwestern East Germany and the makers of the hunting and sports guns that bear its name celebrated 450 years of fine weaponry craftsmanship.

According to a forest rule issued by the Count von Henneberg in 1553, gun-barrel makers from Nuremberg and Augsburg first settled in this southern Thuringian town in 1535 to perform their craft as a "free art." Suhl and its surrounding area was a favorable location for this comparatively young craft, since the gunsmiths found close at hand everything they needed for gun making: ore for tough yet malleable iron, water for forging hammers and wood in abundance for making charcoal.

In addition, gunsmithing was already a traditional craft in the region.

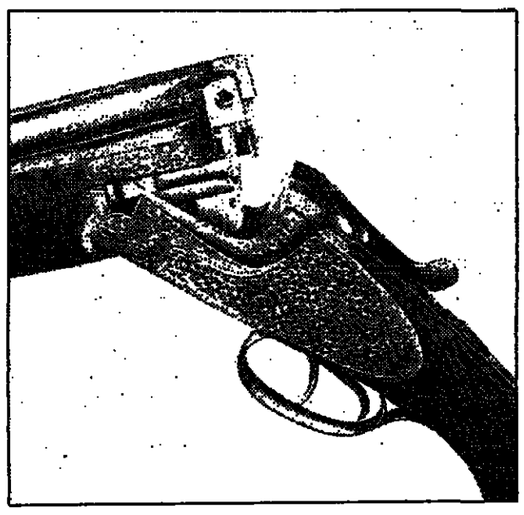
Thanks to favorable conditions and an ever-increasing demand, the gunmaking craft continued to flourish. In those days, the quality of the work turned out by the people of Suhl already surpassed that of many of their fellow members of the gunmakers' guild. This was evident in their expensive, richly decorated hunting guns. Anyone who bought a hunting gun made in Suhl could be certain of its quality and accuracy. Such high standards have remained unchanged to this day.



Over-and-under double shotgun model 303 E.

Suhl Hunting Guns— In More Than 50 Countries

Inventiveness, a high standard of craftsmanship and centuries of experience, together with the most sophisticated scientific and technical findings, have made hunting guns from Suhl in great demand today in more than 50 countries.



Another view of the over-and-under double shotgun model 303 E.

Each of the more than 60 standard models reflects the East German industry's dedication to its craft. Elegant double-barrel shotguns, engraved over-and-under shotguns for hunting and sports, versatile three-barrel shotguns and combination guns with interchangeable barrels are only some examples of the wide range of products available.

All these guns have a high degree of adaptability to customer demands and are available in many different versions. Thanks to the skills of the gunsmiths from Suhl, these guns excel in quality, have a long life and give the user real value. Their superior performance and target accuracy fully comply with the special requirements of hunting and sports.

The five-year guarantee that comes with each hunting gun made in Suhl is an expression of the confidence these gunsmiths have in their work.

An innovation offered to connoisseurs of Suhl hunting guns is the hand-signed gun. Among the outstanding products available is the .20-caliber three-barrel shotgun. It not only meets the requirements of hunters for accuracy, precision and beautiful design, but it also weighs less than three kilograms (6.6 pounds). It is the top gun in its class.

Three-barrel shotgun 403 S deluxe.

Sporting guns continue to be improved and perfected in the VEB Fahrzeug- und Jagdwaffenwerk Ernst Thälmann in Suhl. Thirty-one gold medals, 30 silver medals and 25 bronze medals won at European and world championships and at the Olympic Games since 1954 are impressive proof of the reliability of Suhl-made sporting guns.

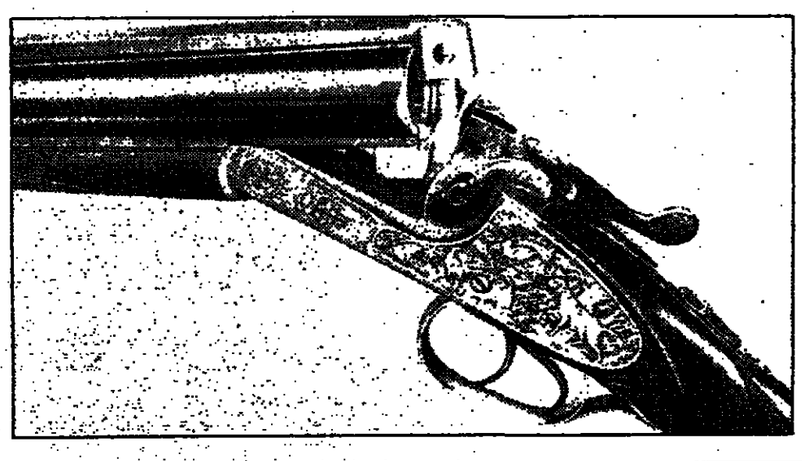
A major part of this success, especially in recent years, has to be attributed to the highly sophisticated sports shooting range that has been developed on Friedberg Hill near Suhl. Since it opened in 1971, two leading international contests have been held here annually: the International Competition and the trap-and-skeet Grand Prix. The 44th world championship, to be held in Suhl this year, will be a most important event for the town and its makers of hunting and sporting guns. Suhl has also been selected as the site of this world championship in recognition of the achievements of its hunting and sporting gun industry.

Suhl-Made Sporting Guns Guarantee Success

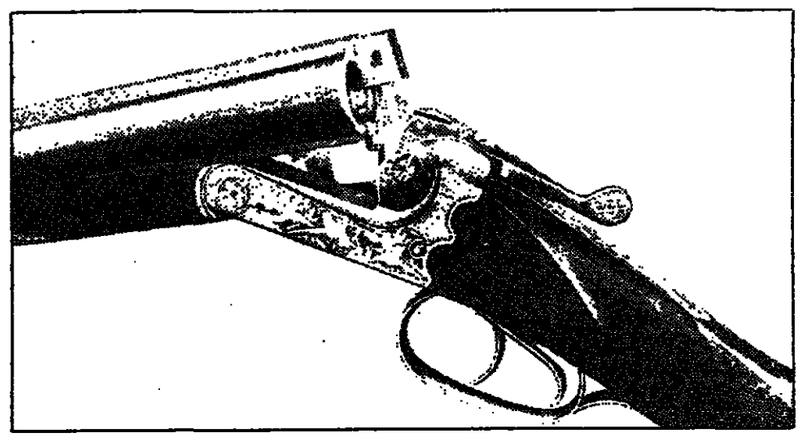
The long experience, outstanding know-how and skill of the Suhl specialists have for a long time found their way into the making of guns for leisure and competitive sports, too. For more than half a century, Haenel and Merkel sporting guns in particular have shown up well in shooting competitions. As early as 1928 and 1929, the German championship and in the next two years the world championship in clay-pigeon shooting were won with Merkel over-and-under double shotguns made in Suhl.

These and other successes helped win the Grand Prix for the Suhl-made over-and-under shotgun in Paris in 1937.

Double shotgun model 147 S.



Double shotgun model 147 E.



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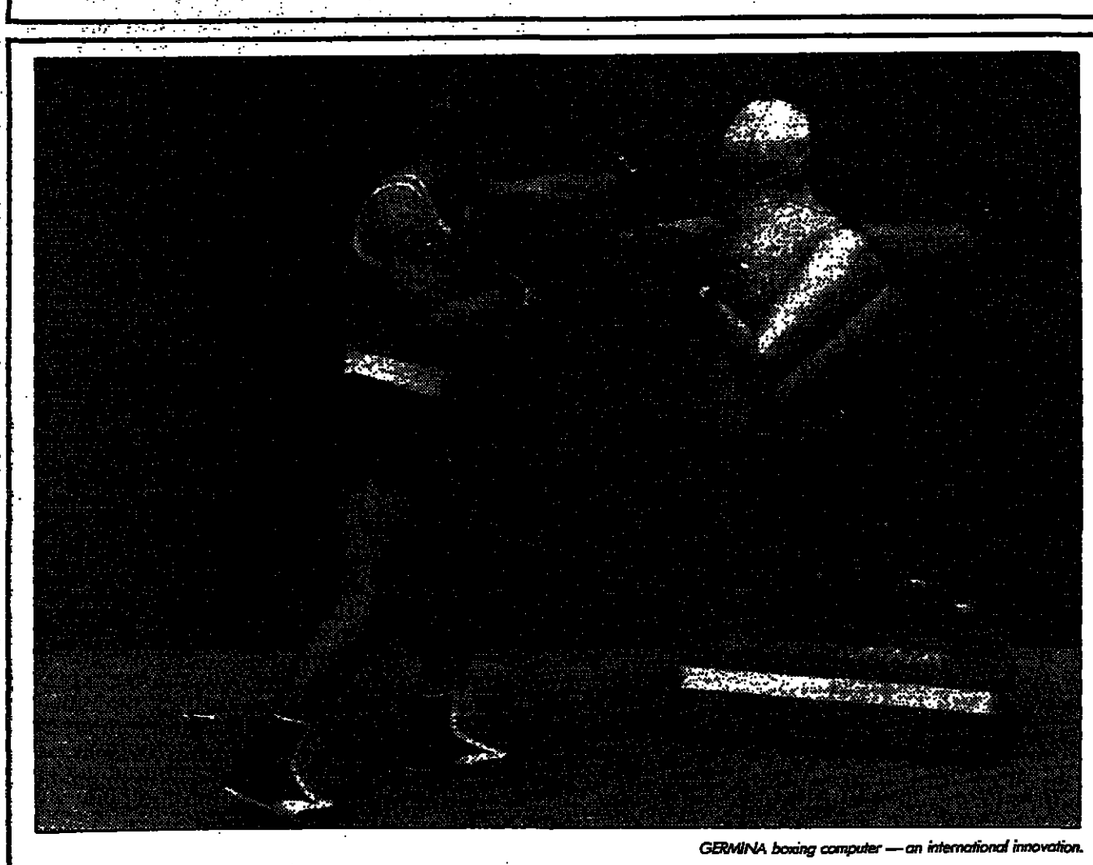


GERMINA boxing computer — an international innovation.

Success With GERMINA

Following the lead taken by field and track athletes and by swimmers, East German boxers have also been winning top international prizes for some time. At the Budapest 1985 European championship they won five titles, and at the Tokyo World Cup in the same year two of the winners were athletes from the German Democratic Republic.

The East German sports-equipment industry has made a considerable contribution to this success by providing the athletes with equipment that offers high quality and excellent value.

Among the most recent products in this field is the GERMINA-trademark boxing computer. An international innovation, it is highly regarded in many countries. To make this product, VEB Kombinat Sportgeräte Schmalkalden drew upon all of its specialized knowledge and experience. This training computer for boxing comes close to mimicking a human adversary, and so can be used to develop responsiveness, footwork, punching accuracy and fitness.

The training computer can be freely moved around the boxing ring, either by remote control or by cable. It is also possible to run it with a computer program.

The trainer can maneuver the GERMINA in all directions, and at two different speeds. The computer program will put the device through a certain sequence of moves. New programs can be added, and it is also possible to order a learnable program.

The machine simulates an opponent's attacks and defenses. By means of a built-in punch indicator, boxing punches can be selected for a certain minimum intensity.

The manufacturer sells a license along with complete instructions and one sample piece of equipment. Also included:

—a wiring diagram;

—documents on the microelectronic layout;

—films for conductor plates;

—assembly instructions with detailed drawings and functional diagrams.

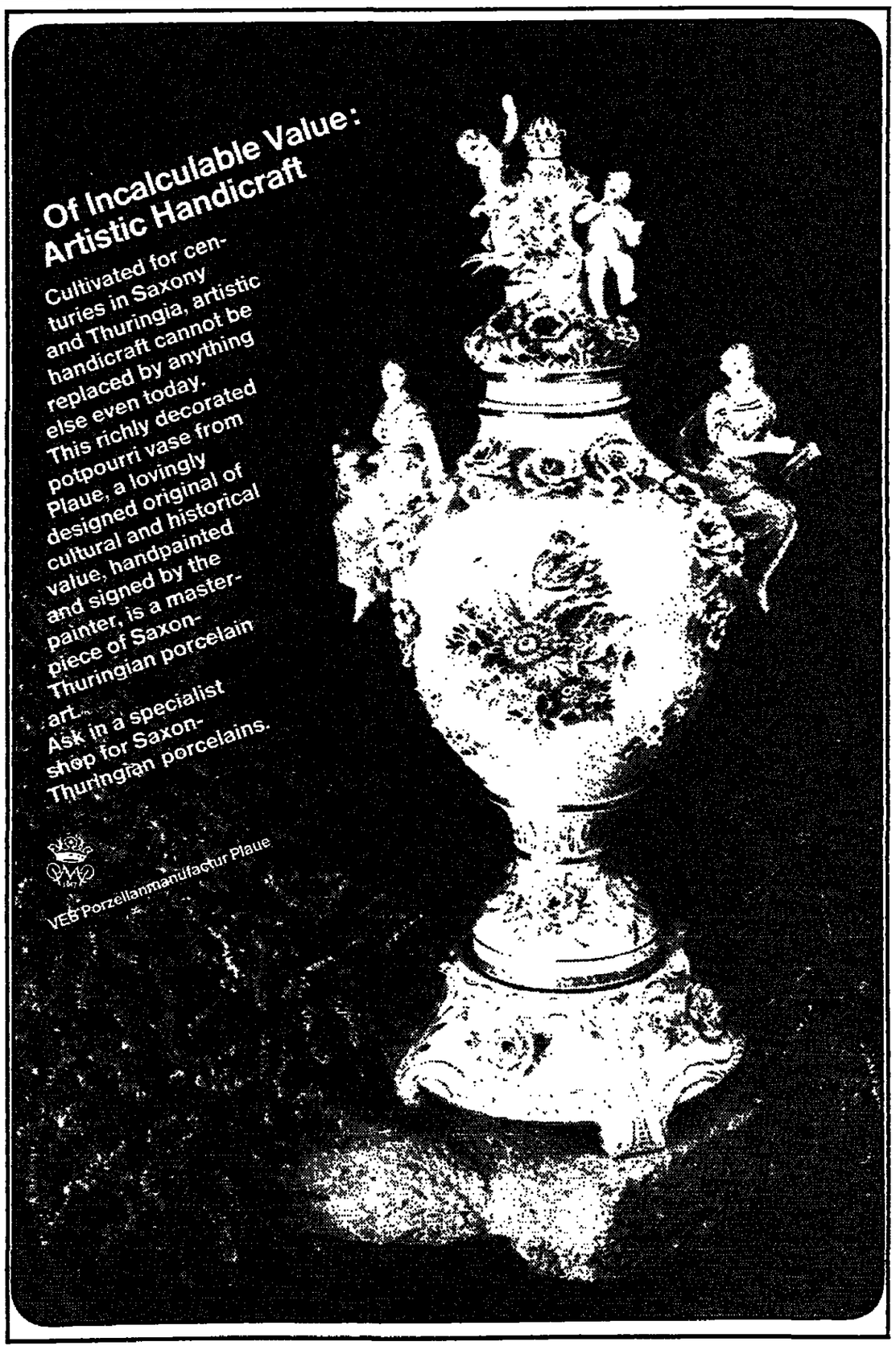
Sports equipment with the internationally famous GERMINA trademark is exported to more than 30 countries. East Germany annually produces more than 550,000 pairs of skis and 500,000 toboggans. Apart from training and competition, they are primarily used for leisure activities and recreation, including children's sports.

GERMINA equipment and facilities are also available for indoor sports, track and field events, playgrounds and recreational sports facilities. Each year in the German Democratic Republic, some 150 gymnasiums are fully equipped with such items. The broad range of GERMINA gymnastic equipment includes products for competition, training, schools and adult sports.

Fishing tackle also bearing the GERMINA trademark is available in a wide variety for both competitive and leisure use. East German athletes have won numerous world championships with this equipment.

All GERMINA products are closely inspected to ensure that they comply with the user's requirements and quality standards.

Exported by:
Spielwaren und Sportartikel
Export-Import
DDR - 1080 Berlin
Charlottenstrasse 46



NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
WnAirL	34854	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
IBM	32578	149½	145¼	146⅝	—1¾
AmHes	29254	19⅞	18⅝	19⅝	—3⅜
GlfStUt	24104	12⅝	11¼	11½	— 1
EsKod s	23426	59½	57¼	59½	+2¼
McDerl	20416	18⅞	16⅝	18⅝	+1⅝
Texaco	18080	29	27⅝	27¾	—1⅛
AT&T	16746	22⅝	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
OcciPet	15631	25⅛	24⅝	24⅞	— ⅜
MerLyn	14982	42¾	40⅝	42½	+1¾
BeatCo	14703	47⅝	47	47¼	+ ½
GMot	14079	80⅝	79⅝	80½	+ ¾
PhilPt s	12775	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ¼
AmMot	12273	4¼	3⅞	4¼	+ ⅜
Chrys s	11225	39⅝	38⅝	39⅝	+ ⅞

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	89.28	—0.10
Utilities	90.30	—0.27
Industrials	88.26	Unch.

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	1698.64	1711.21	1681.75	1696.60	+ 9.94
Trans	787.17	797.11	780.05	789.01	+ 3.44
Util	182.91	184.09	181.11	182.19	— 0.26
Comp	674.39	680.22	667.86	673.94	+ 2.96

NYSE Diaries

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1066	718
Declined	583	975
Unchanged	408	398
Total Issues	2057	2083
New Highs	236	186
New Lows	19	23
Volume up	86,609,940	
Volume down	54,444,360	

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	130.25	129.79	130.15	+0.50
Industrials	147.99	147.58	147.97	+0.53
Transp.	126.36	125.95	126.11	+0.73
Utilities	64.86	64.75	64.85	+0.13
Finance	149.80	149.25	149.80	+1.21

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
March 5	278,286	645,422	2,349
March 4	291,705	644,982	1,355
March 3	268,788	632,472	6,510
Feb. 28	270,443	677,523	7,090
Feb. 27	308,845	569,719	1,819

*Included in the sales figures

Thursday's NYSE Closing

Vol. at 4 P.M.	158,990,000
Prev. 4 P.M. vol.	154,560,000
Prev consolidated close	154,560,000

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diaries

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	340	271
Declined	253	354
Unchanged	252	213
Total Issues	845	838
New Highs	80	57
New Lows	7	10
Volume up	8,908,065	
Volume down	4,076,760	

Standard & Poor's Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	248.27	246.70	247.88	+0.78
Transp.	207.48	207.31	207.31	+0.02
Utilities	100.09	99.49	99.83	+0.22
Finance	29.34	29.03	29.29	+0.26
Composite	225.50	224.13	225.13	+0.79

NASDAQ Index

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Year Ago
Composite	341.50	+1.66	358.06	283.19
Industrials	358.46	+1.56	356.33	304.45
Finance	400.17	+2.88	404.01	330.59
Insurance	442.46	+0.99	434.40	322.63
Utilities	328.17	+2.35	325.49	262.59
Banks	398.71	+1.84	391.93	249.34
Transp.	334.68	—1.48	326.79	261.19

AMEX Sales

4 P.M. volume	15,530,000
Prev. 4 P.M. volume	17,530,000
Prev. cons. volume	17,530,000

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Wickes	24194	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
KeyPh	11357	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TexAir	5492	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LormT n	5338	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
OzarkH	5097	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
IntBknt	4810	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ChmpH	4045	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Matrix s	3098	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DomeP	2885	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ConsOG	2587	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ChMA s	2547	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WangB	2356	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GDefns	2003	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amdahl	1972	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PhilLD	1662	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
263.36	257.41	258.86	+1.44

Wall Street Stocks End Strong

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange advanced Thursday as enthusiasm over a possible U.S. discount-rate cut boosted trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 9.94 points to finish at 1,696.60. Broader market indexes also advanced. The New York Stock Exchange composite index rose 0.50 to 130.15. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index climbed 0.79 to 225.13. The price of an average share jumped 15 cents.

Advancing issues outpaced losers about 2 to 1, among the 2,048 issues traded. Volume amount to about 158.99 million shares, compared with 154.56 million Wednesday.

Talk of an imminent discount-rate cut by the Federal Reserve Board was set off early in the day after the West German Bundesbank cut its rate half a point to 3.5 percent. Analysts believe this may be an initial volley in an international effort to reduce rates.

The Netherlands and France immediately announced interest-rate cuts, and the Bank of Japan is expected to follow suit.

The long-anticipated cut was not considered overwhelmingly positive, as previous cuts have been, in triggering big market rallies.

"If they did cut the rate, would you say that's terrific news?" said Larry Wachtel, of Prudential Bache. "It could end up being just a big yawn."

"Even if we don't get a discount-rate cut right away, everybody realizes that rates aren't going to go up," said James Andrews of Janney Montgomery Scott in Philadelphia.

M-1 Rises $3.7 Billion

Reuters

NEW YORK — The basic measure of the U.S. money supply, M-1, rose $3.7 billion, to a seasonally adjusted $634 billion, in the week ended Feb. 24, the Federal Reserve said Thursday. The rise was above most analysts' expectations.

The previous week's M-1 level was revised downward, to $630.3 billion from $630.6 billion, while the four-week moving average rose to $630.1 billion from $628.5 billion. M-1 includes cash in circulation, checking accounts and nonbank travellers checks.

The gains on the NYSE came despite the early news that a major oil producer, Amerada Hess, would omit its dividend. Amerada Hess dropped 3⅜ to 19⅝.

IBM fell 1¾ to 146⅝, compared with last month's high of 161.

The most active stock, once again, was Western Airlines, down ⅜ at 11⅞, after having risen on takeover rumors. No suitor stepped forward, after a week of frenzied trading that followed a wave of mergers in the industry.

Gulf State Utilities dropped 1 to 11½ in heavy trading for the second consecutive day. Earlier this week, Texas regulators said it must trim rates.

Eastman Kodak jumped another 2¼ to 59½ in heavy volume. The company has been rumored to be considering a restructuring or share repurchases. *(UPI, Reuters)*

(Continued on Page 14)

Statistics Index

AMEX prices	P.14	Earnings reports	P.17
AMEX highs/lows	P.16	Fting rate notes	P.16
NYSE prices	P.12	Gold markets	P.13
NYSE highs/lows	P.14	Interest rates	P.13
Canadian stocks	P.18	Market summary	P.12
Currency rates	P.13	Options	P.14
Commodities	P.14	OTC stock	P.17
Dividends	P.14	Other markets	P.18

TECHNOLOGY

Transmission Interference Worries Cable-TV Industry

By ANDREW POLLACK

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Last October, on two consecutive nights, viewers outside the New York area watching WOR-TV saw nothing but static on their television screens. A few months earlier, The Movie Channel experienced interference on one of its transmission channels for nine hours.

The incidents were an example of what some television industry executives say is a growing problem: interference with satellite transmissions that are now routinely used to beam TV programming around the United States. The problem, while still small, prompted the U.S. Federal Communications Commission last month to issue a warning that it would deal harshly with such interference.

Some fear that cable is also vulnerable to deliberate interference.

No one knows for certain what caused the two incidents above, but most interference is simply the unintentional result of one transmission interfering with another. However, some officials in the cable-TV industry and at the FCC are also concerned that the industry is vulnerable to deliberate interference, for which there would be little protection.

Some say the satellite business might face its own version of hackers, who would use their backyard Earth stations to interfere with satellite transmissions in a manner similar to the way computer hackers tap into larger computers.

"There's potential for maliciousness there," said Wendell Bailey, vice president of science and technology for the National Cable Television Association. Nevertheless, he said, there have been no known cases of such deliberate interference. "It's our belief that virtually all of it is not malicious, just stupid," he said.

IN A typical satellite transmission, the signal is beamed up from a dish-shaped ground station, called an uplink, to a satellite hovering in a fixed spot above the Equator, 22,300 miles (36,000 kilometers) up. Devices on the satellite known as transponders rebroadcast the signal back to Earth at a slightly different frequency. On its way back, the signal spreads out, as a flashlight beam does, so that by the time it reaches the Earth it covers virtually a continent.

The problem now is that almost any uplink can hit any transponder. And if two signals hit the same transponder, they interfere with one another.

Difficulties arise, industry officials said, because operators of uplinks sometimes aim at the wrong satellite or transmit at the wrong frequency. An operator switching from one satellite to another might sweep his beam across the sky, briefly interfering with the satellites in the beam's path.

The problem is getting worse, industry executives say, because there are now many small entrepreneurs who haul an uplink around on a truck and make a business of broadcasting sports events or video teleconferences. Many of these might lack proper training.

"They aren't going to recruit master's-degree people from MIT to set up the Earth stations," said John D. Bowker, director of frequency management and product safety for RCA Corp., a satellite manufacturer.

The issue of deliberate interference is more controversial. Some say it would be relatively easy for an electronic tinkerer to replace the receiver in his backyard Earth station with a transmitter and broadcast to a satellite, interfering with the authorized transmission. If the broadcast signal did not contain any information, it would be virtually impossible to trace its source.

Such fears were fueled recently by a fictional article in a satellite television magazine about a backyard dish owner who jammed the signal of Home Box Office because he was angry at HBO's new practice of scrambling its signals to prevent dish owners from watching without paying.

Others, however, say that such home-rigged antennas would be

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 5)

German Output Increases

January Gain Is Set at 2.4%

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BONN — Industrial production in West Germany, seasonally adjusted, rose about 2.4 percent in January from December despite a lull in the construction sector, the Economics Ministry reported Thursday.

The ministry also reported that industrial production overall was up 4 percent compared to the same period one year ago.

The production index, base 1980, rose to a provisional 104.5 in January from 102.1 in December. In November it stood at 105.7.

The ministry said in a statement the downward revision of the December figure must be taken into account when assessing the 2.4-percent rise for January.

Previously, it said the December figure had been distorted by special factors, including more firms than usual halting production over the Christmas and New Year holidays.

Production in the building industry shrunk 7 percent from December to January, the ministry said. It noted that extremely mild weather in December contributed to its high output.

Manufacturing production in January rose 3 percent from December, mining increased 4 percent and the power and gas industry recorded a 2-percent increase, the ministry said.

Within the manufacturing industry, the ministry reported that in the December-January period, production of capital goods declined about 4.5 percent from the previous two months, while production of consumer goods was down 2.5 percent and the output of basic and intermediate products declined 3.5 percent.

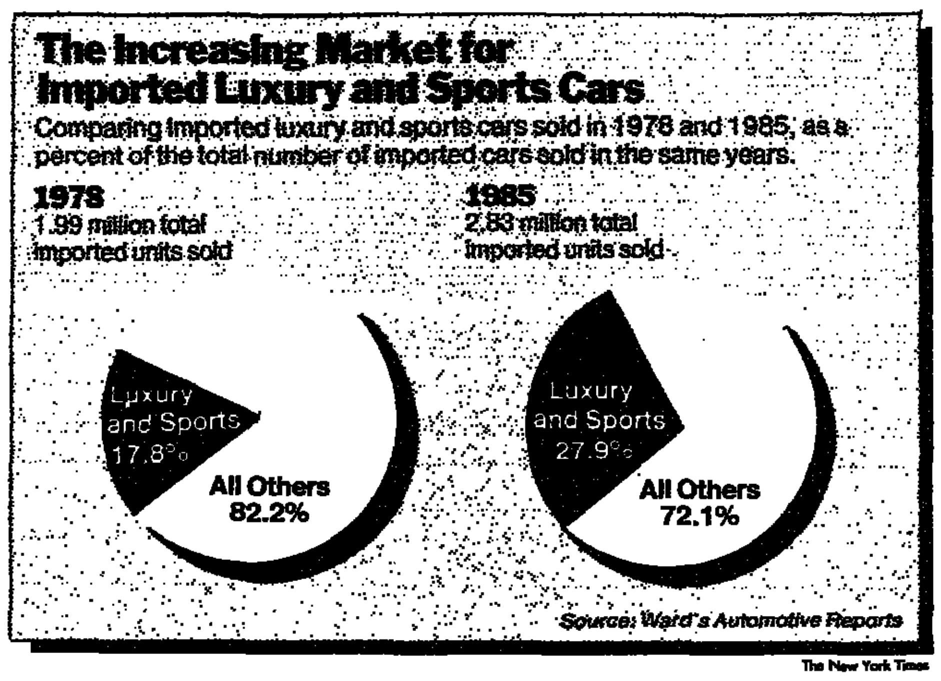
The ministry said that the extended Christmas-New Year holiday period hurt production last December.

Compared with the same two-month period a year ago, December-January industrial production rose 3 percent, as did output of the manufacturing industry.

Within the manufacturing industry, production of capital goods increased 5.5 percent in the two-month period from a year ago, production of consumer goods rose about 0.5 percent, and output of basic and intermediate goods was unchanged.

Building industry production for the December-January span was up 8 percent from the same period last year, while production of the mining industry fell 5.5 percent and output of the power and gas industry was unchanged, the ministry reported.

(AP, Reuters)



The New York Times

Japan Automakers Eye Yuppies

By John Holusha

New York Times Service

DETROIT — The new luxury, high-performance model that American Honda Motor Co. will introduce later this month is likely to raise the eyebrows of Honda owners used to more Spartan cars. It comes with a high-tech 151-horsepower V-6 engine, a racing style suspension, plush interior and a sticker price close to $20,000. It is not even called a Honda.

The company's new Acura line — which centers on the top-of-the-line V-6 Legend but will also include the smaller four-cylinder Integra — is the strongest indication yet that the Japanese automakers are determined to push into the highly profitable and growing American market for luxury performance cars. With the Acura, a new 200-horsepower Toyota Supra, Mazda's RX-7 Turbo and Nissan's 300 ZX, the Japanese are going after the market now dominated by such European cars as Mercedes-Benz, BMW, Audi, Porsche and Saab. The few American entries in this category include the Chevrolet Corvette and Lincoln Mark 7 LSC, although others are under development.

"The Legend is a legitimate competitor for BMW," said Ann C. Knight, an auto industry analyst with Paine Webber Inc. "The question is whether they can break through the cultlike loyalty to the German products. They probably can't do it on price. The more Mercedes-Benz charges, the more people seem to like it."

Honda officials acknowledge that the need to create the proper image for the cars was a major factor in their decision to establish a new division

(Continued on Page 17, Col. 1)

Germany Trims Discount Rate To 3.5 Percent

By John Tagliabue

New York Times Service

BONN — West Germany's central bank lowered the country's key interest rate, the discount rate, by half a percentage point Thursday, to 3.5 percent, in a move designed to stimulate the economy.

After the Bundesbank's move, central banks in the Netherlands and France announced rate cuts, and banking officials said the Bank of Japan was expected to follow suit Friday.

Economists said the reduction gave West Germany the lowest nominal interest rates worldwide. With low inflation of one-seventh of 1 percent in January and a buoyant Deutsche mark, West Germany has been urged to take the lead in interest rates internationally.

The dollar closed lower, despite the Bundesbank cut. Page 17.

Falling rates are expected to stoke the economies of industrialized countries and at the same time lighten the payments burden of indebted Third World nations.

Gerhard Stoltenberg, West Germany's finance minister, who attended the meeting of the Bundesbank's policy-making council that made the decision, described the cut as "a signal for falling interest rates in some partner countries."

He said the rate cut was also designed to reinforce a West German business upswing already favored by tumbling oil prices and massive tax cuts that will take effect this year. Industrialized countries have been pressing West Germany to do more to boost economic growth worldwide.

Economists expressed some surprise, nevertheless, at the timidity of the decision, which left the Lombard rate — under which banks can refinance on a shorter term using securities — unchanged at 5.5 percent.

The discount rate is a facility under which banks borrow from the Bundesbank on a slightly longer term using bills, primarily government and commercial paper, as collateral.

U.S. Rate Cut Expected Soon

Reuters

NEW YORK — The Bundesbank's discount-rate cut and prospects that Japan will follow suit increase the chances of a cut soon in the U.S. discount rate, economists said Thursday.

"It could be any day. I wouldn't rule out a cut tonight," Ward McCarthy of Merrill Lynch Economics said.

Even economists who think that the Federal Reserve Board will not be rushed into a decision now expect a cut by month's end. Robert Brusca of Nikko Securities Co. International cited the concern of Paul A. Volcker, chairman of the Fed, about the vulnerability of the dollar as a reason to delay a discount-rate cut.

Most economists said, however, that the decision reflected the Bundesbank's traditionally cautious approach, by which it prefers to fine tune key market rates, leaving maneuverability for further interest rate cuts as capital market rates continue to drop.

Bank officials said they expected a discount-rate cut decision by the Bank of Japan of half a percentage point, to 4 percent, perhaps as early as Friday.

In Amsterdam, the Dutch Central Bank dropped its key rates by half a point, sending the bank rate on bills of exchange to 4.5 percent.

In Paris, the Bank of France announced a cut in the money-market intervention rate of one-fourth percentage point, to 8.25 percent, the second cut in two weeks.

Central banks in Austria and Denmark took no action. And in Zurich, a spokesman for the Swiss National Bank said it was "under no compulsion" to drop rates immediately. Some Swiss economists, however, said the time was ripe.

Boeing, Japanese Firms to Build Jet

The Associated Press

SEATTLE — Boeing Co. and major Japanese aircraft builders have agreed to pursue joint development and production of a new high-technology commercial jet called the 7J7.

The announcement was made Wednesday in Tokyo by Frank A. Shrontz, Boeing's president, and Kenkou Hasegawa, chairman of Japan Aircraft Development Corp., the coordinating agency for the Japanese companies involved with the 7J7.

The new jet, expected to enter service in 1992, would be the first of a new family of advanced jet airliners.

The Japanese participants in the venture include Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Kawasaki Heavy Industries and Fuji Heavy Industries. The agreement calls for the Japanese companies to have a 25-percent share in the project, which Boeing says could cost as much as $5 billion.

"The 7J7 partnership is the logical progression for our colleagues who have been program participants in Boeing 767 production," Mr. Shrontz said.

Mr. Hasegawa said the Japanese would take part in research and development, as well as in management.

Boeing has cooperated with Japanese companies since 1969 with Japanese construction of structural assemblies for the 747, and since 1978 in connection with the production of the 767. The Japanese companies and Boeing agreed in March 1984 to pursue a possible joint development of a new medium-size airplane.

The 7J7 is planned as a 150-passenger plane using advanced technology to increase efficiency and reduce operating costs. Plans call for a new type of engine, advanced wing design, lightweight materials, new avionics and digital communication systems.

Boeing discounted concerns that the partnership would later fuel a competitive edge for the Japanese.

"Boeing would be naive to believe that they are not interested in creating a healthy aerospace industry of their own," said a Boeing spokesman, Jack Gamble. "But at this point in time there is a tremendous value to us in having them as a partner. It's a risk we're willing to live with.

"No single company can bear those kinds of costs," he said.

For example, Boeing will have spent $300 million on research and development of the new plane by the end of this year.

Currency Rates

Cross Rates *March 6*

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	It.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	2.5375	3.688	112.965 *	32.725 *	0.166 *	—	5.514 *	133.53 *	140.80 y
Brussels(a)	45.9975	66.75	20.4823	6.66	3.0108 *	18.135	—	24.224	25.538 *
Frankfurt	2.2466	3.265	—	32.515 *	1.4695 x	88.525 *	4.882 *	118.16 *	1.2455 *
London (b)	1.458	—	3.2683	10.0671	2,223.50	3.689	66.875	2.7715	261.55
Milan	1,526.75	2,216.90	680.28	221.24	—	602.37	33.207	804.45	8.479
New York(c)	—	0.694 =	2.2438	6.895	1,524.00	2.5315	45.905	1.895	179.55
Paris	6.908	10.028	3.0762	—	4.5235 x	2.7236	15.8175 *	3.6419	3.8348 *
Tokyo	180.45	262.55	79.83	25.96	11.78 *	70.75	397.91 *	94.72	—
Zurich	1.902	2.7656	84.45 *	27.47 *	0.1242 *	74.725 *	4.1343 *	—	1.0573 *
1 ECU	0.961	0.6609	2.1558	6.6327	1,466.32	2.4346	44.1522	1.8232	172.88
1 SDR	1.14941	0.79106	2.58226	N.Q.	1,755.44	2.9166	52.87	2.1827	207.583

Closings in London and Zurich, fixings in other European centers. New York rates at the close. (a) Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available. (=) To buy one pound: $U.S.1.441

Other Dollar Values

Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$
Argen. austral	0.80	Fin. markka	5.094	Mex. peso	472.00	Soviet ruble	0.7135
Austral. $	1.4292	Greek drac.	139.00	Norw. krone	7.0975	Span. peseta	142.55
Austr. schil.	15.86	Hong Kong $	7.809	Phil. peso	20.50	Swed. krona	7.2175
Belg. fin. fr.	46.77	Indian rupee	12.21	Port. escudo	147.00	Taiwan $	39.13
Brazil cruz.	13.77	Indo. rupiah	1,129.00	Saudi riyal	3.6524	Thai baht	26.395
Canadian $	1.416	Irish £	0.7463	Sing. $	2.1638	Turkish lira	593.50
Chinese yuan	3.2079	Israeli shek.	1.483	S. Afr. rand	1.9763	UAE dirham	3.6725
Danish krone	8.285	Kuwaiti dinar	0.283	S. Kor. won	883.80	Venez. boliv.	17.76
Egypt. pound	1.31	Malay. ring.	2.5235				

£ Sterling: 1.0845 Irish £

Sources: Banque du Benelux (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAII (dinar, riyal, dirham). Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits *March 6*

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
1 month	7 13/16-7 15/16	4 1/16-4 3/16	3 1/16-3 3/16	12⅝-12¾	15⅝-16⅛	10-10⅛	8¼
2 months	7¾-7⅞	4 1/16-4 3/16	3⅛-3¼	12⅜-12½	14⅞-15⅛	9 15/16-10 1/16	8 ⅛
3 months	7 11/16-7 13/16	4 1/16-4 3/16	3⅛-3¼	12 1/16-12 3/16	12⅞-13⅛	9 11/16-9 13/16	7 15/16
6 months	7 11/16-7 13/16	4⅛-4¼	3⅛-3¼	11 11/16-11 13/16	10⅞-11⅛	9 1/16-9 3/16	7⅝
1 year	7⅝-7¾	4⅛-4¼	3⅛-3¼	11 7/16-11 9/16	10⅞-11⅛	8 13/16-8 15/16	7 ⅜

Sources: Morgan Guaranty (dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters (SDR). Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates *March 6*

United States	Close	Prev.
Discount Rate	7½	7½
Federal Funds	7 9/16	7¾
Prime Rate	9½	9½
Broker Loan Rate	8½-8¾	8¾
Com. Paper 30-179 days	7.38	7.50
3-month Treasury Bills	6.65	6.75
6-month Treasury Bills	6.67	6.74
CD's 30-59 days	7.20	7.28
CD's 60-89 days	7.22	7.22
West Germany		
Lombard Rate	5.50	5.50
Overnight Rate	n.a.	4.50
One Month Interbank	—	4.55
3-month Interbank	—	4.45
6-month Interbank	—	4.45
France		
Intervention Rate	8¼	8½
Call Money	8⅝	8¾
One-month Interbank	8½	8 9/16
3-month Interbank	8 7/16	8½
6-month Interbank	8 7/16	8½
Britain		
Bank Base Rate	12½	12½
Call Money	n.a.	12¾
91-day Treasury Bill	—	11 13/16
3-month Interbank	—	11 15/16
Japan		
Discount Rate	4½	4½
Call Money	5⅝	n.a.
60-day Interbank	5 15/16	—

Sources: Reuters, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais, Bank of Tokyo.

Asian Dollar Deposits *March 6*

1 month	7¾ - 7⅞
2 months	7⅝ - 7¾
3 months	7⅝ - 7¾
6 months	7⅝ - 7¾
1 year	7 9/16 - 7 11/16

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds *March 6*

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30 day average yield: 7.53
Telerate Interest Rate Index: 7.319

Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

Gold

March 6

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	342.55	342.45	+ 0.20
Luxembourg	342.00	—	— 0.45
Paris (12.5 kilo)	344.08	345.24	— 1.06
Zurich	342.40	343.75	+ 2.50
London	343.00	344.50	+ 2.00
New York	—	342.80	Unch.

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York Comex current contract. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.

Source: Reuters.

Enthusiasm Gains in U.S. For Japanese Stocks

By Vartanig G. Vartan

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Many American money managers who invest abroad showed a preference last year for European stocks over Japanese issues, which account for 40 percent of all equity markets outside of the United States in terms of size.

However, thanks to plummeting prices for oil and declining Japanese interest rates, stock prices have been shattering records in Tokyo. On Monday, the Nikkei Dow Jones average of 225 major Japanese companies set a new high of 13,757.63, compared with just above 8,000 at the end of 1982 and 13,113.32 at the end of 1985.

Strong groups in the Japanese market lately have included retailing, pharmaceutical and brokerage sectors, with the last benefiting from both the expanded institutional volume and increased participation of individual investors.

Historically, Japan's export-oriented technology companies have been dazzling winners in the stock market. However, the strong surge in the yen in recent months — since year-end alone its exchange rate to the dollar had strengthened from 200 yen to about 180 — has dampened near-term prospects for major exporters. Last summer, the exchange rate was about 248 yen.

But some areas of the Japanese equity market last week received a boost from Morgan Stanley & Co. "Switch into Japanese blue chips," advised Barton M. Biggs, the firm's global investment strategist and head of Morgan Stanley Asset Management.

He said that on the basis of cash flow, "Japan sells at only a 30-percent premium to the rest of the world, which is modest considering the country's record and well-above-average growth prospects." He also pointed out that "virtually every international investor now is underweighted in Japan."

Mr. Biggs had other arguments: "Japan will be the biggest beneficiary of the decline in oil prices; as a trading nation, it will flourish as world economic growth resumes, and although the strong yen raises its export prices, the cost of its raw material imports declines, so that its competitive position may actually be improved."

With a global market in equities still bullish, other major investment firms — including Salomon Brothers, First Boston Corp., and Merrill Lynch & Co. — have been expanding their economic and research coverage in Japan.

In a recent study, Christopher M. Mitchinson, director of Japanese research for Salomon Brothers in London, stated: "We feel that calendar 1986 will see a strong rise in the overall indexes in Japan." He took issue with what he described as the current skepticism about the Japanese equity market.

R. Timothy Schilt, head of Japan investment strategy for Morgan Stanley, said his firm had increased the weighting of Japanese stocks in its international model portfolio to 31 percent from 21 percent. Furthermore, as a result of lower oil prices and interest rates in Japan, he said that the estimated growth rate for the country's gross national product for the year ending March 31, 1987, has been raised to 4 percent from 2.8 percent.

After showing weakness for most of 1985, Japan's export blue chips began to rally in the final quarter. Then, as the yen grew dramatically stronger in the last two months, prices of these stocks fell 10 percent to 15 percent.

At present, Mr. Schilt said, a number of export, technology-oriented companies are "especially attractive investment opportunities," including Fuji Photo Film Co., Fujitsu Ltd., Hitachi Ltd., Honda Motor Co., NEC Corp., and TDK Corp. "What people tend to forget," he said, "is that these export, technology companies also enjoy a huge domestic exposure."

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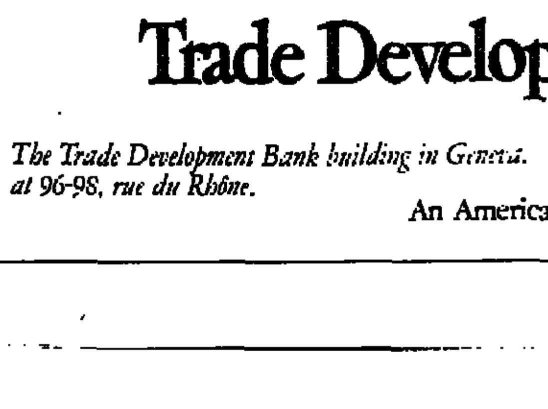

Trade Development Bank

The Trade Development Bank building in Geneva, at 96-98, rue du Rhône.

An American Express company

Thursday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued from Page 12)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
33½	27¾	OhEd pr	3.92	11.9		35	33	32½	33	+ ¼
19¾	14¾	OhEd pf	1.80	9.9		1	18¼	18¼	18¼	
85½	62	OhEd pf	9.12	10.8		300z	84¾	84¾	84¾	
81½	59½	OhEd pf	8.64	11.0		1000z	78¾	78¾	78¾	+1¼
98½	83	OhE pf	10.48	10.6		1060z	98¾	98¾	98¾	+4¼
102	84	OhE pf	10.76	10.8		280z	101	100	100	
16	10⅞	OhMatr	.40	2.7	49	154	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅜
84¼	58¼	OhP pfG	7.60	9.2		100z	82¾	82¾	82¾	
24⅞	18	OhP pfG	2.27	9.3		19	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
30½	21½	OklaGE	2.08	7.0	13	2489	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅛
9½	7½	OklaG pf	.80	8.8		320z	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
41¾	29¼	Olin	1.50	3.8		527	39⅞	39¼	39½	+ ⅛
8½	5½	Omncre			28	316	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
17⅜	12	Oneida	.80	4.9	60	6	16¼	16¼	16¼	
33⅞	27¼	ONEOK	2.56	8.8	11	220	29⅛	28⅞	29⅛	— ⅛
30⅞	24⅞	OranRk	2.14	7.2	11	80	30	29⅝	29⅝	— ¼
12⅜	6¼	Orange				56	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
37	23¼	OrionC	.76	2.1		163	36½	36	36	— ½
32½	23	OrionC pf	1.12	6.5		12	32¾	31⅞	32⅛	+ ⅛
14¼	9	OrionP				1373	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	
10⅛	7	Orion pf	.50	5.1		8	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
33⅝	26½	Orion pf	2.75	8.6		777	32⅛	32	32	
30¾	19¾	OutbdM	.64	2.4	19	857	26¾	26⅜	26⅝	+ ⅛
30½	12⅞	OvrnT s	.40	1.4	20	904	27⅞	27⅜	27¾	— ⅛
24	13	OvShip	.50	2.2	19	64	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	+ ¼
48½	36¾	OwenC	1.40	2.8	11	3260	49¼	47¾	49½	+ 2½
67¾	40	OwenIll	1.80	2.8	12	677	65¾	64	65	+1
17½	11	Oxford	.46	3.1	26	179	15⅛	14⅞	15	— ⅛

P

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
41	29½	PHH	1.00	3.0	13	492	33¼	32½	33	
61½	34½	PPG	1.76	2.8	14	2224	64⅝	60½	63⅞	+3⅜
31½	20⅝	PSA	.60	2.1	7	286	29⅛	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	18½	PSA dpf	1.90	8.7		2	21⅞	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
15⅝	12½	PacAS	1.54	9.7		47	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
22⅞	16½	PacGE	1.84	8.1	9	4812	23⅛	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅛
53⅝	39⅝	PacLtg	3.48	6.5	14	320	53⅝	52⅞	53⅝	+ ⅝
12½	7½	PacRes			10	102	11⅝	11⅜	11½	
22⅛	15⅜	PacRs pf	2.00	9.2		20	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
17½	12⅝	PacSci	.48	2.5	15	48	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
89⅝	67½	PacTele	5.72	6.5	10	2799	88	86⅞	87½	+ ⅛
17	10⅛	PacTin	.40	2.6	11	8	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	
34	25⅝	PacIco	2.40	7.0	10	837	34⅛	33½	34⅛	+ ½
37½	31	Pacif pf	4.07	11.7		8	34⅞	34½	34⅞	+ ½
43⅝	25¼	PainWb	.60	1.4	21	2322	42¾	42	42½	+ ½
34⅛	25⅞	PainW pf	2.25	6.7		64	33¾	33¼	33½	+ ½
9½	4	PanAm			20	4901	9	8⅞	9	
4	2	PanA wt				322	3½	3⅜	3½	
21⅝	13⅝	Pandck n	.20	1.0	20	115	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅜
41½	23⅝	PanhEC	2.30	6.8	12	1812	35⅛	33⅞	34	— ⅞
30⅝	16⅝	Pansph			17	251	28⅞	28	28	
12⅞	4½	PantPr				8420	13⅛	12	13¼	+ ⅝
16½	5⅝	Pardyn				461	8⅛	7⅞	8	— ⅛
18⅞	11½	ParkEl	.06e	.3	18	102	18⅜	18	18	— ⅛
7	3½	ParkDrl	.08	2.1		277	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	
45¼	28¼	ParkH	1.12	2.5	15	330	44⅞	44	44¼	— ⅜
4⅜	3⅛	PatPtr s			13	23	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
15⅝	11½	PayNP	.64	4.2	18	2178	15	13⅞	14⅞	+1⅛
23⅞	13⅝	PayCsh	.16	.8	23	4453	20⅞	19⅞	20⅝	+ ⅞
1	¼	Pengo				28				
58⅞	45	PenCen			21	703	57¼	56¼	57	+ ⅜
66½	45⅝	Penney	2.36	3.6	12	2572	65½	64¼	65	
33¼	23½	PaPL	2.56	8.0	12	2102	32⅜	31⅞	32	— ¼
46½	34	PaPL pf	4.40	9.5		360z	46½	46½	46½	
47½	33½	PaPL pf	4.50	9.7		450z	47¼	46½	46½	
90	64½	PaPL pf	8.40	9.6		440z	90	90	90	
29½	25⅝	PaPL dpr	3.42	11.9		26	28¾	28½	28¾	— ¼
29⅝	23½	PaPL dpr	2.90	10.1		10	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅜

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 296

AMR Cp pf, AbbtLabs, Allegh Co, AmStand, AmerTrScore, Amfac Inc, AmSouBcp s, Anheusr s, AnthonyInd, ArmWin, Arvin s, ArvinIn 2pf, AssdDGd s, AssdDG pf, Avon Prod, BallGE pfB, BankNY, Banner Ind, BaySta Gas, BectonDick s, BellAtlan, BemisCo, Bemis wi, Beldf 450pf, Boston Ed, BosE 888pf, BritT12 pp, BrownGrp, CIGNA Cp pf, CIGNA 410pf, CPC Intl, CapCities, CapitHld s, Centex, CenHud Gas, CIILf 450p, CenLaElec, Cert-teed, ChrisCrft, Chrysler s, CinG 744pf, CinG 932pf, Clorox Co, Coleman, ColSO 242pf, CombIntlI, CommwlthEnergy, ConsEngy, ConEd 465pf, ConsFrght, CnPw 772pf, CnPw 4pr, CnPw 385pr, CnPw 250pr, CnPw 243pr, CrockNt 218, DartKrft s, DeereCo, DelE 932pf, DelE 324pr, DelE 312pf, Donaldson, Draxel BdF, DukeP pfG, DuaLt 250pf, EastKodk s, Edwards, Erbamont, EssexChm s, Excelsr Ins, Fedders, FedMogul, Fieldcrst M, FleetFnGp, FleetwEn, FlexiV 161p, FooteConB, Fruehauf, GEICO, GenlDevi n, Gen Motors, GMtr 375pf, GenRecorp, Genstar pf, GaPacif, GaPw 252pf, GaPw 780pf, GrnWPwr, HandyHar, Halliburt, HeiligMyr, Hershey, HughesSuply, IRT Prop s, INCO Ltd, InlandStl pf, Interst Pw, IowaIll GE, JerC 1350pf, JerCP 11pf, Kaof Broad, KaufBd pfB, Kellogg s, Kevcorp s, KyssrInd, Laforge, Laforge pf, LeeEnt, LehValInd, LibertyCp, LRton pfB, LomNFin, LomN Mts, Louisv GE, Lowes, MDC Corp, ML CvCap n, Marantz, MorshMcl, MascoCo, MassMut Inv, McDonld, McDonalds, MellonBk, Mellon 280p, MercantSt, MelEd pfG, MetEd pfH, MidSRlty, Mohasco, MooreCorp s, Morgan cd pf, NevadaSL, NatEduc, NatGypsm s, NatSvcInd s, NYS 880pf, NIM 325pf, Nortek Inc, NSPw 340pf, NSPw 480pf, NSPw 880pf, NYNEX, OhEd 1048pf, OwensCng, PPG, PacGE, PacifiCorp, PantryPride, PepsiCo, PatrieStr s, PhEl 875pf, PhEl 14625p, PhEl 785pf, PhEl 128pf, PhEl 780pf, Philind pf, PhilVanH, Piedmt NGs, PitneyBow, PitnyB 212, PortG 260pf, Premrind, PrimeMotr, PrimeMtr wi, PSInd 715pf, PSInd 852pf, PSEG 752pf, PugSdPL, PulteHme, QuakerOats, QuaO 956pf, QuickRell, RTE Corp, Rancoinc, Raymark, Raytheon, Rexnord, RobshwCon, Roch GasE, Rohr Ind s, RussTogs, Ryan Hom, RylandGp, SL Indust s, SavanEP pf, Shawind, SierraPacR, Squier Ind, SwstBell, Sweat PSvc, Square D, StdBrPnt, StPacCp, StPacCp wi, StudeyWht, Steri Drug, viStorageTch, Sundstrand, Syntex s, TolEd 316pf, Tambrnd, Timelnc, Tektroix s, TolEd 236pf, ToroCo, TransO Fin, Transwld, TycoLabs wi, Tri-Cont pf, TycoLabs, TycoLabs wi, Trnwld 2pf, USG s, UnileverPlc, UnEl 64pf, UOC Dev n, USShoe, UptohnCo, UtilCo 240pr, Unirovl pf, VEI72.72pf, WalMart s, WalMart pfA, UtilCo 26pr, WarnrCom, Worn Lamb, WashNat, WaltJim pf, WshnSLn s, ZenithE, Zero Ind, WashNat pf

NEW LOWS 19

AdobeRsc n, AmerHess, AmeHess pf, ApachePt wi, BakerIntl, Gulf StaUt, IntNorth, LearPetrl, McLean n, Occident Pet, PrudRlty Inc, Rowan, SJuanBasin, SnyderOil, Tenneco, TexEastn, TxPacLd, UnionExpl n, Vestron n

Downturn in Singapore

Reuters

SINGAPORE — Singapore's economy shrank 1.8 percent last year, a dismal performance compared with the 8.2-percent growth rate of 1984, the Trade and Industry Ministry said in its economic report for the year, released Thursday.

The downturn was caused by declining activity in almost all industrial sectors. A world shipping slump and a drop in oil exploration hit shipbuilding, electronics suffered from the woes of the global computer industry, and fierce competition hurt the oil refineries. Only banks and printing firms had a reasonably good year.

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

March 6

Grains

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
3.56¼	2.87	Mar	3.42	3.46½	3.42	3.44½	+.03½
3.50	2.74	May	2.92	2.99½	2.92	2.97½	+.05¼
3.10	2.51	Jul	2.51¾	2.55½	2.51½	2.52¾	+.00¾
2.99	2.50¾	Sep	2.55	2.58	2.54½	2.54½	+.00½
3.08¼	2.57	Dec	2.66	2.67¾	2.65½	2.67¼	+.01¼
2.87	2.69½	Mar	2.72½	2.72½	2.72	2.72	+.02
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 7,202					
Prev. Day Open Int. 32,035 up 384							
CORN (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
2.97	2.20½	Mar	2.27½	2.28½	2.25¾	2.28½	+.02¼
2.91½	2.22½	May	2.27½	2.29¾	2.27¼	2.29½	+.02½
2.86	2.22¼	Jul	2.26¾	2.29	2.26½	2.29	+.02½
2.70	2.07¾	Sep	2.09	2.11½	2.07½	2.11½	+.02½
2.39½	2.04½	Dec	2.06	2.07¾	2.03½	2.07¼	+.01¼
2.42½	2.13½	Mar	2.15	2.16	2.12	2.15½	+.00½
2.42	2.16½	May	2.18	2.18	2.16¼	2.18	—.00¼
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 35,249					
Prev. Day Open Int. 109,308 off 373							
SOYBEANS (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
6.51	4.85	Mar	5.34	5.37	5.32¾	5.36½	+.05
6.57	4.89	May	5.35	5.38½	5.33¾	5.38½	+.05¼
6.58	4.97	Jul	5.38	5.42½	5.37¼	5.42¼	+.06
6.09	4.98½	Aug	5.33½	5.39½	5.33½	5.39½	+.06½
5.51½	4.96	Sep	5.18	5.22	5.18	5.22	+.06
5.56½	4.98	Nov	5.13½	5.17½	5.12½	5.17½	+.05½
5.65	5.09	Jan	5.23½	5.26½	5.23½	5.26½	+.04¼
5.75	5.19½	Mar	5.32½	5.36½	5.32¼	5.36	+.04
5.56	5.31½	May	5.40	5.44	5.40	5.44	+.04½
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 33,300					
Prev. Day Open Int. 76,544 up 30,197							
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT) 100 tons- dollars per ton							
167.00	132.50	Mar	161.00	162.80	160.90	162.70	+1.80
162.80	134.00	May	161.40	163.20	161.30	162.90	+1.90
167.00	134.00	Jul	161.50	163.20	161.50	163.00	+1.90
162.50	135.50	Aug	161.00	162.80	160.80	162.80	+1.80
157.30	137.50	Sep	157.00	158.00	157.00	158.00	+1.80
152.70	136.00	Oct	152.50	153.50	152.00	153.50	+1.50
153.50	136.00	Dec	153.00	154.20	152.70	153.50	+1.80
154.00	136.00	Jan	154.50	155.00	154.50	155.00	+2.00
156.50	149.00	Mar	158.50	158.50	157.00	157.00	+1.80
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 11,210					
Prev. Day Open Int. 47,164 off 1,072							
SOYBEAN OIL (CBT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.							
28.60	16.38	Mar	17.25	17.27	16.94	17.04	—.12
27.45	16.76	May	17.53	17.55	17.25	17.38	—.08
25.25	17.06	Jul	17.80	17.82	17.59	17.71	—.10
25.15	17.16	Aug	17.95	17.95	17.75	17.89	—.06
24.05	17.10	Sep	17.85	18.00	17.85	17.85	
22.80	17.25	Oct	18.00	18.00	17.85	17.95	—.02
22.50	17.51	Dec	18.25	18.40	18.15	18.27	—.03
22.35	17.70	Jan	18.40	18.45	18.30	18.35	—.05
20.25	18.20	Mar	18.80	18.80	18.75	18.79	+.14
18.66	18.66	May				19.05	+.43
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 17,774					
Prev. Day Open Int. 57,085 up 739							

Livestock

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CATTLE (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
67.07	55.30	Apr	61.20	61.75	60.32	60.40	—.30
66.60	56.25	Jun	60.05	60.52	59.35	59.47	—.28
61.75	55.20	Aug	58.00	58.40	57.45	57.47	—.25
60.60	55.70	Oct	57.00	57.20	56.37	56.50	—.15
61.75	57.55	Dec	58.45	58.80	58.10	58.35	—.02
60.20	58.00	Feb	58.00	58.90	58.77	58.77	+.07
Est. Sales 21,859		Prev. Sales 21,507					
Prev. Day Open Int. 55,901 up 63							
FEEDER CATTLE (CME) 44,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
71.70	60.62	Mar	63.15	64.00	63.08	63.02	—.20
71.05	60.60	Apr	62.15	64.05	62.95	63.17	+.10
70.00	60.10	May	63.00	63.50	62.80	62.82	—.10
68.70	64.00	Aug	64.60	64.80	64.30	64.45	+.05
64.25	61.40	Sep	62.00	62.20	61.85	61.90	+.03
64.10	61.20	Oct	61.90	61.95	61.60	61.60	
64.00	62.10	Nov	62.35	62.62	62.35	62.50	+.20
Est. Sales 1,729		Prev. Sales 1,880					
Prev. Day Open Int. 11,988 up 65							
HOGS (CME) 30,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
48.00	36.12	Apr	38.70	39.12	38.42	38.55	+.15
49.05	39.80	Jun	43.40	43.95	43.15	43.37	+.20
49.85	40.45	Jul	43.80	44.40	43.75	43.90	+.15
48.00	40.35	Aug	42.30	42.90	42.30	42.52	+.52
42.60	38.07	Oct	39.35	39.50	39.15	39.15	+.05
43.30	38.37	Dec	40.80	41.05	40.55	40.72	+.17
43.60	40.20	Feb	40.70	40.92	40.50	40.67	+.12
41.60	37.30	Apr	37.95	37.95	37.95	37.95	+.50
39.90	39.00	Jun				40.30	+.30
Est. Sales 4,036		Prev. Sales 4,271					
Prev. Day Open Int. 21,785 up 362							
PORK BELLIES (CME) 38,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
75.50	52.35	Mar	54.90	56.30	54.90	55.80	+1.50
75.60	54.37	May	56.85	58.00	56.80	57.32	+1.12
76.10	55.40	Jul	57.90	58.70	57.70	57.90	+.75
71.25	54.30	Aug	56.85	57.35	56.40	57.00	+.95
62.50	59.30	Feb	60.80	60.90	60.25	60.25	+.70
Est. Sales 4,644		Prev. Sales 3,406					
Prev. Day Open Int. 7,690 off 4							

Food

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE C (NYCSCE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.							
276.00	129.00	Mar	248.40	252.00	248.00	251.00	+6.00
272.42	131.00	May	251.00	256.50	250.50	254.42	+5.69
278.38	135.50	Jul	255.00	257.00	251.75	254.92	+3.97
282.78	137.50	Sep	257.50	261.00	257.50	260.00	+3.00
287.10	138.00	Dec	259.50	262.99	258.50	261.47	+2.48
290.33	156.75	Mar				261.50	+2.50
291.83	189.00	May				261.75	+2.75
260.01	260.01	Jul				263.75	
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 3,603					
Prev. Day Open Int. 15,711 up 67							
SUGAR WORLD 11 (NYCSCE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
7.15	3.58	May	6.85	6.91	6.68	6.80	+.05
7.22	3.79	Jul	7.10	7.16	6.95	7.04	
7.30	4.05	Sep	7.25	7.26	7.12	7.15	—.01
7.42	4.02	Oct	7.36	7.37	7.18	7.23	—.08
7.40	6.25	Jan				7.37	—.03
7.87	4.03	Mar	7.85	7.87	7.70	7.76	—.02
8.00	6.75	May	8.00	8.00	7.85	7.93	
8.10	7.84	Jul	8.05	8.05	8.00	8.09	—.01
Est. Sales 10,987		Prev. Sales 17,264					
Prev. Day Open Int. 93,844 up 2,266							
COCOA (NYCSCE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton							
2392	1900	Mar	1900	1915	1900	1933	+36
2422	1926	May	1938	1983	1935	1975	+36
2429	1960	Jul	1978	2019	1973	2009	+34
2430	2005	Sep	2015	2050	2015	2043	+28
2425	2033	Dec	2046	2080	2044	2080	+38
2385	2070	Mar	2071	2075	2071	2105	+38
		May				2111	+38
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 4,388					
Prev. Day Open Int. 19,949 up 229							
ORANGE JUICE (NYCE) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
177.50	81.45	Mar	84.50	86.10	84.50	86.10	+2.10
142.50	82.60	May	84.65	85.25	84.30	85.10	+.70
157.50	83.50	Jul	84.65	85.20	84.40	85.10	+.70
127.25	82.50	Sep	83.60	84.50	83.50	84.55	+1.45
125.00	82.50	Nov	84.50	85.00	84.50	85.55	+1.45
113.00	85.10	Jan	86.25	86.25	86.00	86.55	+1.45
122.00	85.60	Mar	86.50	86.50	86.50	86.90	+1.20
109.00	86.20	May	87.00	87.00	87.00	87.40	+1.40
89.50	86.20	Jul	87.00	87.00	87.00	87.70	+1.30
Est. Sales	700	Prev. Sales	860				
Prev. Day Open Int. 7,351 up 61							

Metals

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER (COMEX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
80.00	59.50	Mar	64.50	65.30	64.50	65.10	+.85
64.05	63.10	Apr	65.25	65.25	65.25	65.40	+.85
74.00	60.00	May	65.10	66.20	65.10	65.85	+.85
72.55	60.35	Jul	65.60	66.60	65.55	66.35	+.90
70.90	60.90	Sep	66.20	66.70	66.15	66.65	+.85
70.30	61.60	Dec	66.30	67.40	66.30	67.10	+.85
70.20	63.30	Jan				67.25	+.85
68.60	62.55	Mar				67.60	+.85
68.80	62.90	May				67.95	+.85
67.80	63.25	Jul				68.30	+.85
68.70	61.50	Sep				68.65	+.85
68.65	68.65	Dec				69.15	+.85
		Jan				69.30	+.85
Est. Sales 1,100		Prev. Sales 7,252					
Prev. Day Open Int. 77,866 up 70,866							
ALUMINUM (COMEX) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
68.05	42.90	Mar				56.00	—.10
		Apr				56.35	—.10
62.35	44.30	May	56.50	56.65	56.20	56.65	—.15
63.45	44.50	Jul	57.00	57.10	56.80	57.10	—.30
57.50	46.90	Sep	57.55	57.65	57.50	57.55	—.45
58.95	48.95	Dec				58.20	—.60
		Jan				58.55	—.65
59.40	55.80	Mar				59.05	—.75
57.45	49.40	May				59.55	—.80
60.45	50.00	Jul				60.10	—.90
52.15	51.50	Sep				60.65	—.95
		Dec				61.50	—1.00
		Jan				61.75	—1.05
Est. Sales	570	Prev. Sales	615				
Prev. Day Open Int. 2,227 up 159							
SILVER (COMEX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.							
1193.0	549.0	Mar	556.0	562.5	556.0	560.0	+1.3
598.2	555.0	Apr				562.8	+1.0
1048.0	553.0	May	565.0	569.9	563.0	566.5	+1.0
945.0	562.0	Jul	571.0	576.0	571.0	573.8	+1.0
940.0	568.0	Sep	577.5	582.5	579.0	581.3	+.9
799.0	580.0	Dec	591.5	595.0	588.5	592.3	+.9
789.0	630.0	Jan				596.2	+.9
770.0	591.0	Mar	603.0	603.5	602.5	603.7	+.9
752.0	599.0	May	610.0	613.0	610.0	611.4	+.9
746.0	608.0	Jul				619.2	+.9
729.2	620.0	Sep	628.0	629.5	626.0	627.5	+.9
694.0	637.0	Dec	638.0	638.0	638.0	640.2	+.9
		Jan				644.6	+.9
Est. Sales 14,000		Prev. Sales 17,404					
Prev. Day Open Int. 78,325 off 64							
PLATINUM (NYME) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
408.00	349.50	Mar				403.40	—3.60
425.80	264.50	Apr	408.00	413.00	404.00	405.40	—3.60
428.50	273.00	Jul	411.00	415.00	406.00	407.60	—3.40
428.00	303.50	Oct	410.00	415.50	410.00	408.60	—3.40
427.50	347.00	Jan	411.50	413.50	410.00	409.70	—3.40
430.00	361.00	Apr	417.50	417.50	416.50	411.10	—3.40
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 5,305					
Prev. Day Open Int. 20,939 up 688							
PALLADIUM (NYME) 100 troy oz- dollars per oz							
127.50	90.00	Mar	108.25	108.75	107.50	107.20	—.45
		Apr				107.20	—.45
119.30	91.50	Jun	109.50	111.10	107.50	108.70	—.45
119.00	91.70	Sep	111.00	111.00	110.75	110.05	—.45
120.00	94.25	Dec	112.50	113.00	112.50	111.40	—.45
120.00	102.00	Mar				112.75	—.45
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales	242				
Prev. Day Open Int. 5,966 off 60							
GOLD (COMEX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
369.50	322.70	Mar	342.50	343.00	342.00	342.80	
496.80	314.70	Apr	344.30	347.50	342.70	344.30	—.20
		May				346.20	—.20
433.50	320.50	Jun	348.20	351.00	346.50	348.10	—.10
427.50	328.00	Aug	351.80	354.50	351.30	351.90	—.20
395.70	331.50	Oct	355.40	357.70	355.40	355.70	—.20
392.00	336.50	Dec	360.00	362.50	358.30	359.70	—.20
377.50	337.30	Feb	363.80	364.80	363.80	363.60	—.30
405.00	346.30	Apr	368.50	368.50	368.50	367.60	—.30
409.00	350.50	Jun				371.60	—.30
408.50	356.00	Aug	377.10	377.10	377.10	375.80	—.30
420.00	363.00	Oct				380.20	—.30
399.40	375.30	Dec	385.00	385.00	385.00	384.80	—.30
Est. Sales 24,000		Prev. Sales 41,491					
Prev. Day Open Int. 144,914 off 589							

Financial

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CERT. DEPOSIT (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct							
92.78	86.56	Mar	92.81	92.81	92.81	92.76	+.14
92.95	86.43	Jun				92.96	+.16
92.36	87.86	Sep				92.88	+.17
91.88	88.34	Dec				92.69	+.15
90.25	88.20	Mar				92.47	+.14
91.15	91.15	Sep				92.07	+.14
Est. Sales	4	Prev. Sales	1				
Prev. Day Open Int. 830 up 1							
EURODOLLARS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.							
92.47	86.10	Mar	92.48	92.53	92.45	92.49	+.13
92.67	86.73	Jun	92.65	92.70	92.59	92.65	+.16
92.66	87.08	Sep	92.61	92.66	92.52	92.58	+.17
92.52	87.28	Dec	92.47	92.49	92.33	92.39	+.15
92.30	87.64	Mar	92.27	92.27	92.15	92.17	+.14
92.11	88.84	Jun	92.08	92.10	91.94	91.96	+.14
91.94	89.29	Sep	91.90	91.90	91.74	91.77	+.14
91.77	90.18	Dec	91.73	91.74	91.59	91.59	+.13
Est. Sales 52,780							
Prev. Day Open Int. 157,523 up 2,724							
EUROPEAN CURRENCY (IMM) 125,000 units							
97.80	87.99	Mar				96.00	+1.00
98.45	87.77	Jun				95.58	+1.00
97.75	87.60	Sep				95.29	+1.00
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales	11				
Prev. Day Open Int. 1,146 off 55							
BRITISH POUND (IMM) $ per pound- 1 point equals $0.0001							
1.4930	1.0650	Mar	1.4515	1.4625	1.4355	1.4395	—135
1.4800	1.1530	Jun	1.4375	1.4485	1.4200	1.4245	—135
1.4780	1.3240	Sep	1.4260	1.4260	1.4180	1.4120	—130
1.4550	1.3590	Dec				1.4040	+60
Est. Sales 12,985		Prev. Sales 24,188					
Prev. Day Open Int. 39,760 up 328							
CANADIAN DOLLAR (IMM) $ per dlr- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.7504	.6890	Mar	.7045	.7078	.7043	.7057	+11
.7360	.6845	Jun	.6973	.7005	.6976	.6987	+11
.7303	.6809	Sep	.6960	.6960	.6926	.6941	+8
.7200	.6790	Dec	.6900	.6900	.6900	.6906	+11
.7070	.6770	Mar	.6900	.6900	.6908	.6876	+11
Est. Sales	3,441	Prev. Sales 9,452					
Prev. Day Open Int. 16,771 up 1,119							
FRENCH FRANC (IMM) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.00001							
.14695	.10985	Mar				.14450	+150
.14360	.12130	Jun	.14200	.14200	.14185	.14300	+170
.14050	.12900	Sep	.14000	.14000	.14000	.14185	+185
Est. Sales	3	Prev. Sales	12				
Prev. Day Open Int. 140 up 6							
GERMAN MARK (IMM) $ per mark- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.4753	.3040	Mar	.4463	.4485	.4436	.4469	+59
.4599	.3335	Jun	.4502	.4522	.4473	.4508	+59
.4525	.3762	Sep	.4533	.4550	.4518	.4544	+57
.4660	.3300	Dec	.4583	.4583	.4570	.4575	+50
Est. Sales 34,302		Prev. Sales 61,578					
Prev. Day Open Int. 71,139 off 1,827							
JAPANESE YEN (IMM) $ per yen- 1 point equals $0.000001							
.005645	.004035	Mar	.005560	.005585	.005548	.005573	+46
.005677	.004220	Jun	.005585	.005614	.005578	.005603	+46
.005715	.004690	Sep	.005635	.005645	.005624	.005636	+46
.005770	.004720	Dec				.005675	+46
Est. Sales 14,002		Prev. Sales 19,408					
Prev. Day Open Int. 34,462 off 563							
SWISS FRANC (IMM) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.5400	.3790	Mar	.5277	.5300	.5252	.5292	+53
.5456	.4190	Jun	.5335	.5352	.5305	.5345	+53
.5500	.4790	Sep	.5385	.5410	.5360	.5395	+55
.5540	.4015	Dec	.5430	.5430	.5425	.5425	+29
.5440	.5425	Mar				.5479	+30
Est. Sales 25,540		Prev. Sales 38,168					
Prev. Day Open Int. 34,063 off 4,378							
US T. BILLS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.							
93.36	86.60	Mar	93.26	93.39	93.26	93.39	+.19
93.66	87.01	Jun	93.69	93.72	93.61	93.67	+.15
93.70	88.00	Sep	93.70	93.70	93.59	93.64	+.15
93.59	89.05	Dec	93.56	93.57	93.44	93.49	+.14
93.34	89.58	Mar	93.35	93.35	93.27	93.32	+.15
93.21	90.50	Jun	93.16	93.11	93.12	93.14	+.14
93.01	90.83	Sep				92.98	+.14
92.79	91.48	Dec				92.83	+.14
Est. Sales	5,510	Prev. Sales 10,455					
Prev. Day Open Int. 51,446 up 92							
10 YR. TREASURY (CBT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
100-24	75-14	Mar	99-31	100	98-27	99-3	+18
100-13	74-30	Jun	99-12	99-25	98-6	98-15	+15
100	80-7	Sep	99	99-5	97-25	97-31	+15
95-14	80-2	Dec				97-17	+15
95-8	89-15	Mar				97-4	+15
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 22,561					
Prev. Day Open Int. 75,522 up 1,529							
US TREASURY BONDS (CBT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)							
97-22	57-2	Mar	94-10	94-12	94-1	94-6	
97-4	56-29	Jun	95-10	95-28	93-12	93-20	
96-16	56-29	Sep	94-25	95-10	92-28	92-31	—1
95-29	56-25	Dec	94-10	94-19	92-10	92-13	—2
95-9	56-27	Mar	94-5	94-5	91-28	91-28	—3
94-26	63-12	Jun	93-21	93-21	91-12	91-12	—4
94-17	63-4	Sep	93-8	93-8	90-29	90-29	—5
93-31	62-24	Dec	92-22	92-22	90-15	90-15	—7
93-14	67	Mar	90-10	90-10	90-2	90-2	—8
89-21	66-25	Jun	90-19	90-16	89-22	89-22	—10
93-2	76-8	Sep	90	90-7	89-11	89-11	—12
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 281,442					
Prev. Day Open Int. 281,472 off 1,227							
MUNICIPAL BONDS (CBT) $1000x index- pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
101-5	80-3	Mar	99	99-12	98-6	98-6	—4
101-4	79-10	Jun	98-26	99-6	97-24	97-26	—5
100-3	79-10	Sep	97-26	97-26	97-8	97-8	—5
98-26	88-28	Dec				96-11	—5
Est. Sales		Prev Sales 4,957					
Prev. Day Open Int. 11,422 up 288							

Industrials

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LUMBER (CME) 130,000 bd. ft.- $ per 1,000 bd. ft.							
195.00	136.60	Mar	174.50	178.00	174.50	177.80	+4.80
176.40	140.00	May	170.70	174.10	170.70	174.10	+4.80
182.40	144.00	Jul	171.20	174.30	171.20	173.70	+3.70
180.00	145.50	Sep	168.10	170.00	168.00	169.90	+1.80
166.90	146.00	Nov	163.00	164.90	163.00	162.90	+1.90
171.00	150.00	Jan	165.20	165.20	164.50	166.50	+2.50
169.70	153.00	Mar	167.30	167.30	166.50	167.50	+2.00
Est. Sales	3,058	Prev. Sales 4,391					
Prev. Day Open Int. 77,502 up 70,095							
COTTON 2 (NYCE) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
71.50	58.80	Mar	62.25	62.60	62.00	61.72	—.33
70.00	58.80	May	63.08	63.25	62.60	62.70	—.44
70.05	56.05	Jul	63.75	64.03	63.60	63.62	—.14
65.50	43.67	Oct	44.50	44.68	44.30	44.28	—.26
59.25	44.05	Dec	44.64	44.68	44.38	44.38	—.32
49.50	45.45	Mar	45.75	45.75	45.40	45.37	—.25
52.75	46.25	May	46.25	46.25	46.25	46.20	—.25
60.00	46.30	Jul	46.80	46.80	46.80	46.50	—.30
Est. Sales	2,800	Prev. Sales 1,794					
Prev. Day Open Int. 20,966 off 5							
HEATING OIL (NYME) 42,000 gal- cents per gal							
80.30	41.50	Apr	45.70	48.58	45.40	48.86	+4.05
76.90	37.85	May	39.90	40.86	39.50	40.86	+2.00
75.39	36.40	Jun	38.20	39.06	37.80	39.06	+2.00
74.00	37.05	Jul	38.00	39.22	37.90	39.22	+2.00
74.15	37.90	Aug	38.50	39.85	38.20	39.90	+2.00
72.50	39.00	Sep	40.00	40.65	39.50	40.65	+2.00
72.55	39.65	Oct				41.45	+2.00
73.30	41.40	Nov	41.65	41.65	41.58	42.30	+2.00
75.40	41.65	Dec	42.50	43.05	42.30	43.05	+2.00
54.00	43.25	Jan				43.80	+2.00
61.08	43.25	Feb				43.80	+2.00
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 15,938					
Prev. Day Open Int. 32,869 up 2,380							
CRUDE OIL (NYME) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.							
29.45	11.49	Apr	12.50	13.50	12.25	13.20	+1.11
28.35	11.82	May	12.75	13.32	12.45	13.32	+1.00
27.67	12.15	Jun	12.95	13.47	12.65	13.35	+.88
27.53	12.40	Jul	13.10	13.67	12.85	13.50	+.83
27.23	12.75	Aug	13.20	13.87	13.15	13.60	+.73
27.00	13.90	Sep	13.40	13.95	13.40	13.70	+.63
26.73	13.22	Oct	13.90	14.20	13.70	13.75	+.48
26.60	13.58	Nov	13.94	14.10	13.94	14.00	+.53
26.20	13.75	Dec	14.25	14.67	14.25	14.50	+.83
26.30	14.00	Jan	14.60	14.60	14.60	14.60	+.81
24.90	15.40	Feb	14.80	14.60	14.60	14.60	+.69
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 33,809					
Prev. Day Open Int. 72,257 up 4,930							

Stock Indexes

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SP COMP. INDEX (CME) points and cents							
228.45	182.30	Mar	225.95	226.80	224.40	226.45	+1.20
237.40	183.90	Jun	229.02	229.45	227.10	229.35	+1.35
234.20	187.00	Sep	231.48	232.20	229.60	232.10	+1.45
235.95	178.40	Dec	234.00	234.00	232.60	235.70	+1.70
Est. Sales 98,126		Prev. Sales 94,447					
Prev. Day Open Int. 83,642							
VALUE LINE (KCBT) points and cents							
232.00	190.90	Mar	230.25	231.85	229.85	231.80	+2.15
234.05	197.80	Jun	232.80	233.80	231.30	233.85	+2.15
235.00	208.85	Sep	234.10	235.80	234.10	236.15	+2.25
238.50	228.30	Dec				238.45	+2.30
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 9,082					
Prev. Day Open Int. 20,404 up 1,472							
NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYFE) points and cents							
132.05	106.30	Mar	130.60	131.20	129.70	131.05	+.73
133.80	106.90	Jun	132.30	132.90	131.40	132.75	+.85
135.00	108.10	Sep	132.90	134.10	133.35	134.25	+.90
136.30	121.10	Dec	126.40	126.40	125.18	135.35	+.95
Est. Sales 14,123		Prev. Sales 14,930					
Prev. Day Open Int. 14,277 up 248							
MAJOR MKT INDEX (CBT) points and eighths							
318⅜	271	Mar	312¼	312½	309⅝	311⅛	
320	288	Apr	313⅜	313⅞	310⅜	312½	
319⅝	312	Jun	316	316	313½	314⅛	—⅜
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales	203				
Prev Day Open Int. 270 off 29							

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	958.30 f	966.80 f
Reuters	1,825.60	1,854.80
D.J. Futures	133.58	132.68
Com. Research Bureau	209.40	209.40

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary; f - final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

Currency Options

March 6

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE

Option & Underlying	Strike Price	Calls—Last Mar	Apr	Jun	Puts—Last Mar	Apr	Jun
12,500 British Pounds-cents per unit.							
BPound	120	28.00	s	r	r	s	r
144.37	130	13.80	r	r	r	r	0.50
144.37	135	10.35	r	r	0.05	0.20	1.40
144.37	140	5.45	5.70	r	0.30	1.30	2.80
144.37	145	1.00	2.40	4.25	1.80	3.70	4.90
144.37	150	0.15	1.05	2.25	r	r	r
144.37	155	r	0.25	1.15	r	r	r
50,000 Canadian Dollars-cents per unit.							
CDollr	69	r	r	r	r	r	0.75
70.66	70	0.70	0.90	r	0.11	r	r
70.66	71	0.24	0.43	r	0.67	r	1.62
70.66	72	0.06	r	0.40	1.47	r	r
62,500 West German Marks-cents per unit.							
DMark	38	6.55	s	r	r	s	r
44.69	40	4.45	r	r	r	r	r
44.69	42	r	r	3.31	r	0.13	r
44.69	43	1.80	1.95	2.49	0.07	0.29	0.70
44.69	44	0.86	1.30	1.99	0.22	0.55	1.13
44.69	45	0.41	0.85	1.49	0.87	1.01	1.58
44.69	46	0.16	0.45	1.05	r	r	r
44.69	47	0.04	r	0.75	r	r	r
44.69	48	r	0.13	r	r	r	r
125,000 French Francs-10ths of a cent per unit.							
FFranc	150	r	0.80	r	r	r	r
6,250,000 Japanese Yen-100ths of a cent per unit.							
JYen	51	s	s	4.98	r	s	r
55.75	52	r	s	r	r	s	0.29
55.75	53	2.77	r	3.22	r	0.18	0.53
55.75	54	1.81	r	r	0.12	r	0.76
55.75	55	0.98	r	2.10	0.29	0.66	r
55.75	56	0.41	0.94	1.61	r	r	1.51
55.75	57	0.14	0.59	1.23	r	r	r
55.75	58	r	0.24	0.80	r	r	r
62,500 Swiss Francs-cents per unit.							
SFranc	45	7.72	s	r	r	s	r
52.84	47	5.66	r	r	r	r	r
52.84	48	4.65	r	r	r	r	r
52.84	51	r	r	r	0.10	0.35	r
52.84	52	r	r	2.41	0.25	0.71	1.14
52.84	53	0.40	1.00	1.89	r	r	1.50
52.84	54	r	0.66	1.38	r	r	r
52.84	55	r	r	1.00	r	r	r
52.84	56	s	r	0.75	s	r	r

Total call vol. 12,674 Call open int. 248,312
Total put vol. 4,569 Put open int. 258,454
r—Not traded. s—No option offered.
Last is premium (purchase price).
Source: AP.

London Commodities

March 6

	High	Low	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
SUGAR Sterling per metric ton						
May	175.00	170.80	171.00	171.40	173.40	173.60
Aug	180.80	179.00	178.00	179.00	179.40	180.00
Oct	183.00	181.40	181.00	182.00	183.00	183.60
Volume: 884 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA Sterling per metric ton						
Mar	1,506	1,480	1,505	1,506	1,492	1,495
May	1,497	1,471	1,496	1,497	1,485	1,487
Jly	1,527	1,502	1,525	1,526	1,514	1,517
Sep	1,546	1,531	1,543	1,544	1,541	1,542
Dec	1,585	1,560	1,584	1,585	1,569	1,570
Mar	1,600	1,590	1,609	1,610	1,600	1,602
May	1,620	1,616	1,624	1,635	1,620	1,625
Volume: 5,271 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE Sterling per metric ton						
Mar	2,585	2,500	2,560	2,570	2,504	2,505
May	2,650	2,570	2,615	2,623	2,570	2,575
Jly	2,711	2,626	2,660	2,665	2,628	2,640
Sep	2,770	2,690	2,710	2,725	2,705	2,710
Nov	2,805	2,738	2,751	2,760	2,730	2,760
Jan	2,820	2,780	2,810	2,830	2,780	2,810
Mar	2,816	2,815	2,890	2,830	2,790	2,860
Volume: 5,921 lots of 5 tons.						
GASOIL U.S. dollars per metric ton						
Mar	175.00	166.50	175.00	175.50	168.00	169.00
Apl	145.25	137.00	145.00	145.25	137.75	138.00
May	135.75	128.50	135.25	135.50	128.75	129.50
Jun	132.25	126.75	131.00	132.25	126.25	126.75
Jly	131.00	127.00	131.25	132.00	126.25	126.75
Aug	133.50	128.00	133.50	133.75	126.50	128.00
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	132.50	136.00	129.00	130.50
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	130.00	144.00	127.00	136.00
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	135.00	151.00	130.00	140.00
Volume: 4,097 lots of 100 tons.						
CRUDE OIL (BRENT) U.S. dollars per barrel						
Apl	N.T.	N.T.	12.70	13.40	12.51	13.00
May	N.T.	N.T.	12.00	12.90	11.72	12.00
Jun	N.T.	N.T.	12.00	13.20	11.20	13.00
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	12.30	12.70	11.73	13.00
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	12.40	13.80	12.00	13.50
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	12.50	12.85	12.25	14.00
Volume: 0 lots of 1,000 barrels.						

Sources: Reuters and London Petroleum Exchange (gasoil, crude oil).

Asian Commodities

March 6

SINGAPORE GOLD FUTURES
U.S.$ per ounce

	High	Low	Settle	Prev. Settle
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	343.20	341.70
Apl	344.90	344.90	344.90	343.50
Jun	N.T.	N.T.	348.40	347.10

Volume: 8 lots of 100 oz.

KUALA LUMPUR RUBBER
Malaysian cents per kilo

	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
Apl	202.00	204.00	202.00	204.00
May	203.00	205.00	203.00	205.00
Jun	205.50	207.50	205.50	207.50
Jly	207.00	209.00	n.q.	209.00
Aug	210.00	212.00	210.00	212.00
Sep	213.00	215.00	213.00	215.00

Volume: 0 lots.

SINGAPORE RUBBER
Singapore cents per kilo

	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
RSS 1 Apl	171.50	172.50	172.00	173.00
RSS 1 May	176.00	177.00	176.50	177.50
RSS 2 Apl	170.00	171.00	170.50	171.50
RSS 3 Apl	168.00	169.00	168.50	169.50
RSS 4 Apl	164.00	165.00	164.50	165.50
RSS 5 Apl	159.00	161.00	159.50	161.50

KUALA LUMPUR PALM OIL
Malaysian ringgits per 25 tons

	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
Mar	440.00	460.00	450.00	490.00
Apl	465.00	470.00	470.00	505.00
May	478.00	482.00	510.00	515.00
Jun	485.00	495.00	500.00	525.00
Jly	505.00	525.00	535.00	545.00
Aug	505.00	535.00	535.00	545.00
Sep	495.00	525.00	525.00	545.00
Nov	495.00	525.00	525.00	555.00
Jan	485.00	515.00	515.00	545.00

Volume: 167 lots of 25 tons.
Source: Reuters.

Paris Commodities

March 6

	High	Low	Close Bid	Close Ask	Ch'ge
SUGAR French francs per metric ton					
May	1,338	1,320	1,324	1,325	+ 6
Aug	1,378	1,359	1,359	1,364	+ 4
Oct	1,418	1,395	1,395	1,404	+ 4
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,420	1,434	+ 2
Mar	1,495	1,490	1,477	1,494	+ 3
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,524	1,544	+ 4
Est. vol.: 1,350 lots of 50 tons. Prev. actual sales: 1,423 lots. Open interest: 30,770					
COCOA French francs per 100 kg					
Mar	1,440	1,439	1,410	1,438	— 6
May	1,485	1,485	—	1,500	+ 10
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,470	—	— 10
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,500	—	+ 5
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,505	—	— 5
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,510	—	— 15
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,520	—	— 15
Est. vol.: 16 lots of 10 tons. Prev. actual sales: 60 lots. Open interest: 283					
COFFEE French francs per 100 kg					
Mar	2,545	2,470	2,520	2,540	+ 10
May	2,640	2,570	2,625	2,627	+ 21
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	2,675	2,705	+ 35
Sep	2,749	2,667	2,730	2,733	+ 15
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	2,770	—	+ 30
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	2,787	—	+ 30
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	2,797	—	+ 20
Est. vol.: 140 lots of 5 tons. Prev. actual sales: 322 lots. Open interest: 886					

Source: Bourse du Commerce.

Cash Prices

March 6

Commodity and Unit	Thu.	Year Ago
Coffee 4 Santos, lb	2.50	1.42
Printcloth 64/30 38 ½, yd	0.65	0.80
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	473.00	473.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	213.00	213.00
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	75-76	76-80
Lead Spot, lb	18-19	17-22
Copper elect., lb	70-71	64-67
Tin (Straits), lb	5.027	5.5381
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb	0.38	0.45
Palladium, oz	107-109	115-118
Silver N.Y., oz	5.59	5.69

*: Tin spot price in New York.
Source: AP.

Dividends

March 6

Company	Per	Amt.	Pay	Rec.
INCREASED				
Genstar Corp	Q	.34	4-30	4-12
USUAL				
Amer Natl Insur Co	Q	.38	3-31	3-17
Amer Precision Ind	Q	.08	4-15	3-28
Asamera Inc	Q	.10	4-1	4-3
Bay State Gas Co	Q	.40	4-15	4-1
Berkshire Gas Co	Q	.53	4-15	3-31
CAE Industries Ltd	Q	.07	3-31	3-17
Consumer Water Co	Q	.40	3-20	5-12
First Eastern Corp	Q	.27 ½	4-1	3-10
Hoch Co	Q	.48	4-30	4-15
Louisville G & E	Q	.63	4-14	3-31
M/A Com Inc	Q	.05	4-01	3-17
Medtronic Inc	Q	.30	4-30	4-10
Pacific Gas Trans	Q	.31	3-31	3-17
Pennwalt Corp	Q	.55	5-1	4-4
Rothmans Inc	Q	.40	4-17	4-3
Seaboard Corp	Q	.12 ½	3-31	3-21
TRE Corp	Q	.35	5-5	3-28

a-annual; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual
Source: UPI.

DM Futures Options

W. German Mark-125,000 marks, cents per mark

March 6

Strike Price	Calls-Settle Mar	Jun	Sep	Puts-Settle Mar	Jun	Sep
43	1.89	2.45	3.24	cab	0.61	0.89
44	0.74	2.00	2.63	0.07	0.94	1.34
45	0.16	1.43	2.18	0.47	1.37	1.66
46	—	1.04	1.68	—	1.95	2.22
47	—	0.74	1.30	—	2.62	2.80
48	—	0.52	0.99	—	3.37	3.45

Estimated total vol. 21,377
Calls: Wed. vol. 9,648 open int. 68,023
Puts: Wed. vol. 6,317 open int. 89,545
Source: CME.

U.S. Treasuries

March 6

	Discount Offer	Bid	Yield	Prev. Yield
3-month bill	6.69	6.67	6.89	6.97
6-month bill	6.68	6.66	7.01	7.10
1-year bill	6.68	6.66	7.12	7.23
	Bid	Offer	Yield	Prev. Yield
30-yr. bond	111 20/32	111 22/32	8.00	8.21

Source: Salomon Brothers.

Merrill Lynch Treasury Index: 148.80
Change for the day: +0.21
Average yield: 7.97 %
Source: Merrill Lynch.

London Metals

March 6

	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
ALUMINUM Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	787.00	788.00	792.50	793.50
Forward	816.00	817.00	818.50	819.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	988.00	989.00	977.00	978.00
Forward	1007.00	1008.00	997.00	997.50
COPPER CATHODES (Standard) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	982.00	985.00	974.00	975.00
Forward	1005.00	1008.00	990.00	992.00
LEAD Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	251.00	252.00	252.50	253.50
Forward	260.25	260.75	261.50	262.00
NICKEL Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	2840.00	2850.00	2840.00	2860.00
Forward	2915.00	2920.00	2890.00	2910.00
SILVER Pence per troy ounce				
Spot	382.00	383.00	381.00	382.00
Forward	393.50	394.50	392.50	393.00
ZINC Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	410.00	414.00	419.00	420.00

Source: AP.

S&P 100 Index Options

March 6

Strike Price	Calls-Last Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Puts-Last Mar	Apr	May	Jun
180	48½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
185	27	—	—	—	—	1/16	⅛	—
190	26	—	—	—	1/16	⅛	7/16	—
195	21	22½	22	—	1/16	5/16	13/16	—
200	16½	17½	18⅛	20	1/16	11/16	n.q.	2⅛
205	11½	13⅛	14⅜	—	⅛	1⅛	2½	3⅛
210	7⅛	9⅝	11	12⅛	15/16	2⅛	3½	5
215	3⅛	6⅜	8⅝	10	2⅜	4⅛	6	6½
220	1⅛	3½	5½	7½	5	7⅛	8⅝	9½
225	⅜	2⅜	4⅝	3⅝	10	10½	11⅛	12⅝
230	⅛	11/16	2⅛	—	14⅛	15½	—	—

Total call volume 242,438
Total call open int. 602,883
Total put volume 158,056
Total put open int. 781,866
Index:
High 215.94 Low 213.87 Close 215.87 + 0.38
Source: CBOE.

Samurai-Issue Rate Sets Low

Reuters

TOKYO — A record low coupon rate of 5.9 percent has been set for a 30-billion yen ($167-million) 10-year samurai bond by Electricité de France, the lead manager, Nikko Securities Co., said Thursday. The previous low was a 6.1-percent coupon for a 30-billion yen 10-year samurai issue by the Bank of China in September.

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Barclays Profit Up 37% On Strong U.K. Results

Reuters

LONDON — Barclays Bank PLC said Thursday that its pretax profit last year rose 37 percent, to £854 million ($1.24 billion) from £623 million in 1984, because of strong results from its domestic U.K. operations.

The bank said, however, that changes in the treatment of profits received from overseas reduced the 1985 contribution to pretax profit from international operations outside the United States by £41 million, from £99 million to £58 million, compared with £71 million in 1984.

Similarly, the bank's total profit for the year would have been £895 million without the reduction. Barclays said that, as a result of the changes, it made a £51-million reduction in reserves.

Barclays said the new treatment meant that where there was doubt about the timely remittance of profits, the 1985 results included only amounts that had been received in Britain.

In addition, profits arising in areas of hyper-inflation were adjusted to account for the effects of such inflation on working capital employed.

A bank spokesman conceded that the new system improved the quality of earnings.

Barclays said the rise in pretax profits, combined with its rights issue last year, reinforced the capital base needed to meet increasingly vigorous competition.

All major U.K. operations increased profits while overseas companies achieved encouraging results in a number of areas, particularly Barclays American Corp.

Profit from total British operations rose 50 percent last year, to £762 million, from £507 million in 1984. Of that figure, pretax earnings in the mercantile credit group were up 25 percent, to £79 million, while profit in the merchant bank unit rose 50 percent, to £21 million.

Earnings from U.S. operations were off 24 percent, to £34 million from £45 million.

HK Land Sells Jardine Stock

Reuters

HONG KONG — Hong Kong Land Co. said Thursday it has agreed to sell 52 million shares in Jardine Matheson Holdings for 580 million Hong Kong dollars ($74 million), reducing its 25-percent stake in the company by half.

HK Land said it would sell the shares to Jardine Securities, retaining a 10-percent interest in the company. HK Land recorded a 301-million-dollar extraordinary loss for its Jardine investment in 1985.

HK Land also said Thursday that it had a net profit of 156 million dollars for last year, compared with a profit of 50 million dollars in 1984. The improved figure includes the Jardine item and an extraordinary loss of 256 million dollars for litigation with Miramar Hotel & Investment Co.

David Davies, HK Land's managing director, said the group's net asset value per share has risen to 7.12 dollars from 6.45 dollars a year ago because of revaluation of its property portfolio.

He attributed the higher profits to recovery in the Hong Kong property sector. He said his company would focus on developing its land bank, worth about 2 billion dollars, before considering any new projects.

Mr. Davies said proceeds from the Jardine sale would be used to reduce debts, which totaled 10.5 billion dollars at the end of last year.

HK Land also announced a 1985 dividend of 15 cents per share, which it called its first meaningful payment since 1983, when huge debts and a slump in the Hong Kong property market forced it to begin nominal payments of 1 cent a share.

HK Land's chairman, Simon Keswick, said in a statement that improved profit and cash flow along with a greatly strengthened balance sheet allowed resumption of normal dividends.

A Problem For Cable TV

(Continued from Page 13)

expensive and would not have enough power to do much interference.

"An ordinary backyard Earth station might cause some interference, but we can overcome it by raising our power," said Edward Horowitz, an HBO executive.

The cable industry is nevertheless discussing measures to guard against interference, either intentional or unintentional. A committee headed by Mr. Bowker of RCA has been formed to devise better training procedures and manuals for uplink operators. The industry is also discussing putting an electronic code in uplinks so that an unauthorized signal could be identified. Another idea is to prevent uplinks from being activated until they have received a signal from the satellite.

The interference raises another disturbing question. Are military communications, as well as civilian phone and data communications, also vulnerable to disruption? Could a terrorist, for instance, disrupt communications by beaming at a satellite from Cuba? The answer, theoretically, is yes, sources familiar with the situation say.

The military, however, has long since taken steps to make such jamming more difficult. The measures, while classified, are believed to involve a combination of electronic anti-jamming measures and the ability to quickly hop from frequency to frequency or satellite to satellite.

Eastern Pilots Try for Pan Am-Braniff Pact

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Representatives of Eastern Airlines' pilots have negotiated with Pan Am World Airways and Braniff Inc. in an effort to find a carrier other than Texas Air Corp. to buy the troubled company, sources close to the situation said Wednesday.

Eastern's pilots, flight attendants and machinists oppose the takeover agreement announced last week that would make Eastern a subsidiary of Texas Air, the low-fare carrier that also operates Continental Airlines. The Air Line Pilots Association has directed Lazard Frères & Co. to fight the acquisition.

Sources say Lazard has been in touch with other airlines in hopes of locating a buyer that the pilots find more acceptable. Texas Air's chairman, Frank Lorenzo, has been in a running feud with labor.

But even if the unions find another bidder, the agreement between Eastern and Texas Air would be difficult to break up.

The arrangement allows Texas Air to buy Eastern stock on the open market to raise its stake to 51 percent. Thus it could gain control before formally merging. Texas Air already has made some large purchases of Eastern shares.

Eastern's directors must consider other offers in the interest of stockholders. A new bid that includes additional major concessions from the pilots or machinists unions could give a new bidder considerable leverage with the board.

The sources, who asked not to be identified, said Lazard is trying to work out a three-way merger of Pan Am, Braniff and Eastern.

The sources said discussions by officials at Pan Am, Braniff and the pilots union took place earlier this week and at first appeared promising. But Pan Am's chairman, C. Edward Acker, soon began to cool on the idea, the sources said.

They said it now appears likely that Mr. Acker will tell Lazard that he opposes a merger of his airline with Eastern. If that happens, the sources said, Braniff also is likely to bow out.

Mexico and Egypt Announce Cuts in Crude Oil Prices

The Associated Press

LONDON — Mexico and Egypt have announced new price cuts for crude oil, with the price of the top grade of Egyptian crude dropping $5 a barrel.

In Mexico City, the government oil monopoly, Pemex, announced that Mexico had cut its crude oil prices an average 61 cents a barrel, to an average $14.46 a barrel, in the last two weeks of February.

Egypt on Thursday announced sharply lower oil prices for March, its third big reduction since January. The price of its top-grade crude fell by $5 a barrel to $14.

Egypt is not a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and is not considered a major exporter of oil, though it relies on oil sales as a major source of foreign exchange.

Pemex, which sells oil only by contract and skips the spot market, has been announcing its prices retroactively since Dec. 31.

Bombardier Will Buy Stake in Belgian Firm

Reuters

MONTREAL — Bombardier Inc., a Canadian transportation-equipment manufacturer, said Thursday that it has agreed to acquire a major portion of the capital stock of Constructions Ferroviaires et Metalliques BN from Société Générale de Belgique for 13.5 million Canadian dollars ($9.53 million).

Bombardier said it will become principal shareholder of the firm, holding a 45-percent interest in the railway rolling stock manufacturer. Société Générale de Belgique will retain 30 percent.

Veba AG Says '85 Profit Rose

Reuters

DUSSELDORF — Veba AG announced Thursday that its provisional 1985 nonconsolidated world group net profit rose 14.5 percent from a year earlier, to 798 million Deutsche marks ($360 million at current rates), from 697 million DM.

It set a dividend on 1985 results of 10 DM, compared with 9 in 1984. Provisional 1985 world group pretax profit totalled 1.6 billion DM, according to a company statement.

Consolidated world group net profit was 752 million DM, and third-party sales were 48.3 billion DM (46.5 billion excluding sales of associated firms sold in the course of 1985).

COMPANY NOTES

Amerada Hess Corp., adversely affected by sharply declining oil prices, said that it expected a substantial loss for the first quarter and it would omit its quarterly dividend. The company said it would also reduce sharply its capital budget and lay off some employees.

Atlas Consolidated Mining & Development Corp., a major Philippine copper company, said its mill had been closed since Monday because of a strike over wages that began Sunday. It is the second time this year that Atlas's operations have been suspended because of a labor dispute.

Bayerische Motoren Werke AG will raise suggested retail prices an average of 2.5 percent on cars sold in the United States. BMW of North America Inc. said the increases would range from $395 on its least-expensive model, the BMW 325 sport sedan, to $1,110 on its limited edition L-7 model.

Cadbury Schweppes PLC, the food and household-products concern, reported that pretax profit for 1985 fell 24.8 percent, to £93.3 million ($135.3 million), or 9.31 pence a share, from £124 million, or 15.65 pence, in 1984. Sales amounted to £1.87 billion for the year, a 7.4-percent decrease from £2.02 billion a year earlier.

Chrysler Corp. plans to open a new supply office in Brazil to increase its imports of auto parts from low-wage countries. The operation, based in São Paulo, will be called Chrysler International Services SA.

Johnson Matthey PLC, the metals and chemicals company, reported that pretax profit for the nine months ended Dec. 31 rose 39 percent, to £17.8 million ($25.8 million), from £12.8 million a year earlier. After-tax profit rose 71 percent, to £13 million.

Renault, the French government-owned car group, put its new medium-sized Renault 21 on sale in France Thursday. The group, which is pinning its hopes on the new family car to help it back to profitability, lost 12.55 billion francs ($1.8 billion at current rates) in 1984 and expects to report another big loss for 1985.

Texaco Inc. has closed down about 1,500 oil wells in California's huge Kern River field near Bakersfield, California, because the collapse of oil prices has made them unprofitable.

White Consolidated Industries Inc., a maker of household appliances based in Cleveland, filed suit Wednesday in U.S. District Court to block a $711-million takeover bid by AB Electrolux of Sweden.

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February, 1986

Thursday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

Floating-Rate Notes

March 6

Dollars

Pounds Sterling

Japanese Yen

Canadian Dollars

Deutsche Marks

E.C.U.

Source: Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd., London

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HalifaxEng, LearPtPor, MichlEng, SoundDiv s, SummitEngy, SumltEn cv p, TexAmEng

U.S. Retailers Report Sluggish February Sales

United Press International

NEW YORK — Major U.S. retailers reported Thursday that sales were generally stagnant in February as a spending spree on cars and homes siphoned off consumer funds for general merchandise.

"On balance, the February sales were pretty mediocre and a continuation of the sluggish trend that has persisted for the last six months," said Jeffrey Edelman, retail analyst at Dean Witter Reynolds in New York. "Retail sales and consumer spending generally mirror economic activity, which has been slow."

Sears, Roebuck & Co., the largest retailer and the bellwether for the industry, reported that its February sales dropped 1.7 percent, to $1.76 billion, from $1.79 billion in February 1985. Sears said sales picked up toward the end of the month.

Since Sears is a giant merchandiser of durable goods, analysts said the retailer's lackluster performance reflected poor consumer interest in big-ticket items such as appliances.

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Merrill Unit Names von Clemm as Chairman

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Michael von Clemm, who stunned the investment-banking community by resigning as chairman of Credit Suisse First Boston in late January, delivered another shocker Thursday with the announcement that he was joining a rival firm, as chairman of Merrill Lynch Capital Markets.

The move is particularly striking as Mr. von Clemm was instrumental in thwarting Merrill Lynch's attempt in 1978 to buy the international operations of White Weld. Mr. von Clemm, then a partner in White Weld, succeeded in merging the London operations of the firm first with Credit Suisse and later with First Boston. That joint venture for years has enjoyed the status as the leading investment bank in the Eurobond market, managing and underwriting more issues than any other.

Mr. von Clemm will play the same non-executive role as super-salesman for the Merrill Lynch & Co. unit as he had in recent years for CSFB, where operating responsibility has been in the hands of John M. Hennessy. The chief executive of Merrill Lynch Capital Markets is Jerome Kenney.

Stanislas Yassukovich, chairman of Merrill Lynch Europe, who quit White Weld at the time of the 1978 merger, said Mr. von Clemm's contacts with the corporate community "will have a tremendous impact on increasing Merrill's marketing strength and position in the investment-banking field."

Mr. Yassukovich said that although Mr. von Clemm would be based in New York, he would remain active in developing international business and would continue to travel extensively.

■ **12 Leave Chase Unit**

Earlier, the New York Times reported from New York:

Chase Manhattan Ltd., the London investment banking unit of Chase Manhattan Corp., has confirmed that 12 Eurobond salesmen and traders had left and joined Kleinwort, Benson Ltd., a competitor in London.

As already reported, the departures included Chase's head of international capital markets, Michael Bowen, and the head of Eurobond trading, John Salmon. A spokesman for Chase in New York said he did not know the total size of the London Eurobond desk.

Job hopping by Euromarket professionals has spread in recent years, but dissatisfaction with a Chase reorganization appears to have provoked Tuesday's actions.

International Herald Tribune

BL PLC said Graham Day, 52, chairman of British Shipbuilders since 1983, will become full-time executive chairman of the state-owned automobile company. Mr. Day will take over at BL within two months, on the retirement of Sir Austin Bide, 71, non-executive part-time chairman since 1982.

Compagnie Financière de Suez said that Pierre G. Pailleret, who recently resigned as senior vice president for marketing of Airbus Industrie, has joined Suez as adviser to the chairman, Jean Peyrelevade.

First Interstate Capital Markets Ltd., the merchant-banking arm of the large U.S. holding bank First Interstate Capital Markets, has named David Lord, 38, as managing director in London. Mr. Lord, formerly an executive director, joined Continental Illinois Ltd. in 1973.

Japanese Automakers Aim for U.S. Luxury Market

(Continued from Page 13)

and a separate franchise to market the new models. Acura dealerships — 60 to begin with — are free-standing operations unrelated to other Honda outlets, although there is some common ownership. The goal is to break away from Honda's reputation for utilitarian, but not very exciting, automobiles.

"Customers in upscale market segments do not include current Honda products in their purchase considerations," the company said, because of its "reputation for low-priced, high-fuel economy cars." But with the Acura, Honda hopes to change that thinking. It expects to sell 50,000 Acura models this year, and is projecting sales in the hundreds of thousands by the end of the decade.

Officials of Toyota Motor Corp., Japan's leading automaker, are watching the experiment closely. Selling different lines of cars through separate distribution networks is common in Japan, and is what General Motors Corp. has been doing for decades with its Chevrolet, Pontiac, Oldsmobile, Buick and Cadillac franchises.

With their new models, it is clear the leading Japanese companies are determined to grab a piece of the so-called "yuppiemobile" market segment as well as sell high-performance sports cars to compete with Corvette and Porsche models.

"The Japanese made the decision to go upscale when they thought Congress was going to turn on them violently," said David E. Davis Jr., editor of Automobile magazine. "The idea was to move to a more profitable segment, so they could keep up their profits with fewer units."

Executives of Japanese companies insist that they do not plan to abandon the low-priced, economical cars that first established them in the American market. But they also make it clear they have taken to heart the advice of the longtime chief executive of GM, Alfred P. Sloan. GM should have a car for "every purse and purpose," was his dictum.

Toyota's new Supra model, which is priced at $17,990, was designed largely with the American sports-car market in mind, Toyota officials said. They are projecting sales this year of 50,000 Supras.

Mazda's new RX7 Turbo, which carries an even steeper price tag than the Supra, at $19,345, illustrates the lengths that automotive engineers are going to to make their products seem more sophisticated than their competitors'.

The rear suspension on the car is designed to allow the wheels to pivot slightly in and out during cornering, braking and hard acceleration. The assertion is that an "active" suspension of this sort improves handling.

Mazda officials say they only expect to sell 10,000 Turbos this year, out of a quota for Mazda cars of about 230,000 cars, but admit other plans are afoot. The company's largest car, the 929 model, is currently not exported to the United States because Mazda, like the other Japanese car companies, did not think it could compete with big American cars. But American cars are a lot smaller these days, and the Japanese are more confident of their abilities.

The Nissan Motor Corporation, which led the Japanese into sports cars with the Datsun 240Z model in 1969, is developing a mid-engine sports car with a top speed of 160 mph (260 kph) that is expected to be introduced in two or three years to compete with ultra-high-performance models, such as Porsche.

The domestic "Big Three" have been reacting to the Japanese threat and the continuing loss of highly profitable sales to the European companies, by establishing overseas alliances of their own. Both Cadillac and Buick are expected to introduce high-priced two-seat performance models next year. Cadillac is producing the Allante, expected to be priced close to $50,000, in cooperation with Pininfarina, an Italian design and low-volume manufacturing firm. Buick's British-designed Riatta, whose price is being estimated in industry circles at $25,000 to $30,000, will be built in the United States.

Ford is importing high-performance cars from its West German subsidiary and selling them under the recently established Merkur franchise at Lincoln-Mercury dealers. Chrysler's entry, which will also come to market next year, is a two-seat convertible it is developing with Maserati, another Italian maker of high-performance cars.

Paris Bourse Extends Session

Reuters

PARIS — The Paris Stock Exchange, or Bourse, took a step aimed at joining the ranks of major world markets Thursday when it held its first morning trading session.

The session, which lasts from 9.30 to 11 A.M. local time and precedes the normal trading period from 12.30 to 2.30 P.M., will be given a trial period of three months.

Thirty leading French shares are being traded in the new session and dealers said the opening volume of trade was good.

Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Australia

Woolworths	1985	1984
Revenue	4,820.	3,690.
Profits	63.31	61.34
Per Share	0.3041	0.3168

Britain

Barclays Bank	1985	1984
Pretax Net	854.0	623.0
Per Share	0.695	0.534

Cadbury-Schweppes	1985	1984
Revenue	1,870.	2,020.
Pretax Net	93.3	124.0
Per Share	0.0931	0.1565

Johnson Matthey 9 Months	1986	1985
Pretax Net	17.8	12.8
Per Share	0.073	0.042

TI Group Year	1985	1984
Revenue	997.1	971.2
Pretax Net	30.6	19.0
Per Share	0.296	0.222

France

Cie. Fin. de Paribas Year	1985	1984
Profits	226.9	172.7

United States

Woolworth (F.W.) 4th Quar.	1985	1984
Revenue	1,850.	1,760.
Net Income	106.0	92.0
Per Share	3.29	2.91
Year	1985	1984
Revenue	5,960.	5,740.
Net Income	177.0	141.0
Per Share	5.50	4.45

West Germany

Bertelsmann Year	1985	1984
Revenue	7,440.	6,710.
Profits	336.9	288.7

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Lower, Despite German Cut

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar fell Thursday against most major currencies in New York and Europe after West Germany's announcement that it would cut its discount rate.

The Bundesbank, West Germany's central bank, trimmed its key discount rate to 3.5 percent from 4 percent. After the Bundesbank's move, central banks in the Netherlands and France announced rate cuts, and banking officials said the Bank of Japan was expected to follow suit Friday.

The dollar, which had risen sharply Wednesday in anticipation of the Bundesbank's rate cut, closed in New York at 2.2438 Deutsche marks, down almost three pfennigs from Wednesday's close of 2.2735 DM; at 179.55 yen, down from 181.225; at 1.8950 Swiss francs, from 1.9155, and at 6.8950 French francs, from 6.9720.

The British pound, however, weakened against the dollar, closing in New York at $1.4410, compared with Wednesday's $1.4508.

Dealers said they expected the dollar to remain steady at least through Friday as the market waits to see whether the Federal Reserve Board will cut its discount rate. "If the Fed doesn't act by Monday the dollar will start to strengthen again," the dealer said.

"If the Fed does move this weekend, we look for the dollar to remain in a 2.20 mark-to-2.25 mark range, since international interest rates will be right where they were in relation to each other," Earl Johnson, vice president of Chicago's Harris Bank, said.

Earlier in London, the dollar dropped more than two pfennigs against the Deutsche mark, ending at 2.2425 DM compared with 2.2665 at Wednesday's close, and eased to 179.40 yen from 180.575.

Dealers in London reported some dollar selling even before the Bundesbank cut and said the currency slipped further on profit-taking after the announcement.

They said the Bundesbank's rate reduction had been largely discounted and was not as significant as expected. The Bundesbank left its Lombard rate, used in emergency funding for banks, unchanged at 5.5 percent.

Dealers in London said the market had been expecting a U.S. discount-rate cut for six months. Several factors now seemed to point to a reduction from 7.5 percent to 7 percent as early as Friday, they said.

While soft oil prices keep sterling vulnerable, it drew strength from the dollar's weakness in London, ending at $1.4580 compared with $1.4520 at the close Wednesday. But sterling was softer against the Deutsche mark, closing at 3.2683 DM, compared with 3.2855 DM.

In other European markets Thursday, the dollar was fixed earlier at 2.2466 DM in Frankfurt, up from 2.2210 Wednesday and at 6.908 French francs, up from 6.824.

It closed in Zurich at 1.9020 Swiss francs, up from 1.8885.

(UPI, Reuters, IHT)

London Dollar Rates

Closing	Thu.	Wed.
Deutsche mark	2.2425	2.2655
Pound sterling	1.4580	1.4520
Japanese yen	179.40	180.575
Swiss franc	1.8980	1.8977
French franc	6.9025	6.9148

Source: Reuters

THE EUROMARKETS

Swedish Issue Has Record, 40-Year Maturity

By Christopher Pizzey
Reuters

LONDON — Prices at the longer end of the market Thursday fluctuated in line with U.S. Treasury securities and finished mixed, dealers said.

They noted that the ½-point cut in West Germany's discount rate prompted a little profit-taking. But the market remains underpinned by prospects of a further reduction in Japan's discount rate.

The feature in the primary market was a $200-million, 40-year, bond issue for Swedish Export Credit that is the longest maturity that the dollar-straight sector has ever seen.

The $200-million issue pays 8⅜ percent and was priced at 99½. However, it is callable after 10 years at 105, declining by ½ point a year to par thereafter.

It was quoted inside its total fees of 2¾ percent and ended at a discount of 2½ bid. The lead manager was Bankers Trust International.

But dealers noted that with the market in a state of extreme volatility, and with the yield gap between the United States and the Eurobond market still wide, borrowers again tended to shun the dollar-straight sector. "The market's got to calm down a little before borrowers return in force," a trader said.

Nissan Motor Co. issued its expected $100-million bond issue during the day. The seven-year bond pays 8¼ percent and was priced at 101½. The issue did not trade actively on the market. It was lead-managed by Yamaichi International (Europe) Ltd.

The sterling-straight sector saw two new issues, including the first ever straight for a U.K. building society. The £50-million, five-year, bond issue for the Leeds Permanent Building Society pays 10½ percent and was priced at 100⅜.

Baring Brothers noted that the proceeds of the issue are being swapped into floating-rate sterling debt, which will provide the borrower with funds under the London interbank offered rate.

This became possible from Thursday as the registrar of friendly societies has now informed building societies that they may swap fixed-rate funds into floating-rate funds. But foreign-currency swaps are still not allowed.

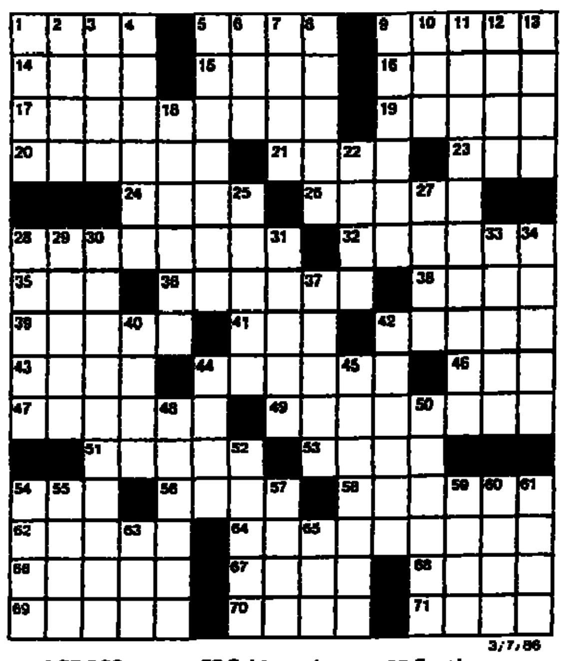
Thursday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time.
Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	Sales in 100s	High	Low	3 P.M.	Net Ch'ge
		A							
25½	13½	ADC Tl			31	25½	25	25½	
18¼	12¼	AEL			74	15	14½	15	+¼
32⅞	17¼	AFG			1498	33¼	32½	33	+⅜
24¼	7¾	ASK			3148	12⅞	12⅜	12⅝	+⅛
23	15½	AaronRt			37	18	17½	17¾	+¼
11⅞	1⅛	Acadin	.05r	2.1	1621	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+⅛
16¼	7½	AceIrIn	†		382	13⅞	13¼	13¼	-⅜
22	18¾	AcuRay	.24	.9	97	26½	26½	26½	-⅛
7⅛	1	AdacLb			161	1⅝	1⅛	1⅜	
10	3¾	Adage			112	4½	4⅜	4½	-⅛
11⅝	7¾	AdvCir			232	11	10⅝	10⅝	-⅛
5¼	3	Aequitn			150	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
17⅞	13⅛	AfilBsh	.80	5.0	203	16	15¾	16	
31½	17½	AgcyR s			33	31	31	31	
14½	6⅞	AirMd	.10e	1.4	438	7⅜	6¾	7	+⅛
18⅞	15¾	AirWisc			648	15⅞	14⅝	15⅛	+⅜
52¾	32½	AlexB	1.80	3.5	27	51½	51	51½	+½
40	8	Alfin s			285	36⅜	35½	36	+¼
8¾	4⅝	Algorex			9	7¼	7¼	7¼	
26⅛	17¼	AlegW	.20e	1.0	63	20	20	20	+¼
29	15	AlleqBv	.40	1.5	1154	27¼	26¾	27	-⅛
25¾	14¾	AlldBn	.84	4.9	718	17	16¾	17	+⅛
8	4½	AlpMic			12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
17½	9⅞	Altos			1343	16	15½	15⅞	+¼
17½	11¼	Amcast	.44	2.9	117	15¼	15¼	15¼	
13½	6⅞	AWAirl			3381	12⅜	12	12⅜	-⅜
12¾	¾	AmAdv	†		446	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	
16½	10⅝	ABnkr	.50	3.2	236	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+⅛
16⅞	10⅛	AmCarr			420	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	
15¼	6½	AConti			245	15	14½	14⅞	
22½	13¾	AFdSL	.60	2.8	42	21¾	21¼	21½	+¼
8½	5⅜	AmFrst	†		51	6	5⅝	6	
36¼	20⅝	AFletc s	.80	2.1	416	37¾	37¼	37⅜	
37⅝	25¼	AGreet	.66	1.9	1038	35⅝	35⅛	35¼	-¼
13¾	9⅛	AmInLf	.40	3.2	392	12⅝	12½	12½	+⅛
10⅛	6⅝	AMagnt			10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
30½	10½	AMS s			56	30	29½	30	+½
35⅞	31½	ANtIns	1.20	3.4	1054	36	35⅜	35¾	+¼
6⅞	2⅛	APhvG			33	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+⅛
36½	19¼	AmSec	1.02	2.9	43	35¼	34¾	34¾	-½
15	8½	AmSft s			75	9⅛	9	9	
4⅛	⅞	ASolar			370	1⅝	1⅛	1¼	
1⅝	⅛	ASurg			237	⅜	¼	⅜	-⅛
44½	29	Amrtr s	1.60	3.8	261	42	41⅝	41⅝	+¼
26½	17½	Amrwst			6	22	22	22	
15¾	4⅞	Amgen			1171	14½	14¼	14½	+⅛
25¼	8⅛	AmskB s			210	24	22¾	24	+1
21½	14½	Ampad	.40	2.0	57	20⅝	20	20½	+¼
15⅞	11¼	Anlogic			725	13½	13¼	13½	+⅛
15⅝	9⅝	Anaren			355	11	10⅝	11	+⅛
36⅜	13½	Andrew			121	21½	21	21	-½
14⅝	8¼	Apogee	.14	1.0	951	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	-¼
28½	9½	ApoloC			1497	15½	15	15⅜	
26¼	14¼	AppleC			3880	25¾	25¼	25¾	
34⅝	18	AplBio s			230	31⅞	31⅜	31⅜	-⅛
18¼	11¼	ApldCm			392	16½	16¼	16¼	-⅛
27¼	17½	AplMt			258	28	27½	27½	
14¼	8	AplSir			1	13	13	13	+¼
9⅝	4	Archive			93	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜	-⅛
23½	18	ArgoSy			75	20¾	20	20¾	+½
42¼	24¼	ArizB	.80b	1.9	125	42	41⅝	41¾	-¼
8½	4⅜	Ariel			20	5	4¾	4¾	-⅛
15⅛	7¾	AsdHst	.12	1.6	57	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	-⅛
9⅝	5¼	Astrosy			231	9½	9⅛	9⅛	
25½	16½	Alcor	.48	1.9	66	25	24⅝	24⅝	
16	9¼	AHAm s	.24	1.7	109	14⅝	14¼	14¼	
14⅝	9⅞	AllnFd			35	14	13⅞	14	
19⅛	8¼	AllFin	.05e	.3	625	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+⅛
30	22	AllRes s			1455	26½	25⅝	26	-¼
16½	7	AllSeAr			342	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	-⅛
20	13⅝	AlwdOc			1	14	14	14	+¼
11⅞	3⅝	AutTrT	†		178	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+¼
8⅛	2⅞	Autmtx			930	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+⅛
11¼	4¼	Auxton			53	11⅛	10⅝	10⅞	
16⅝	2⅞	Avacre			636	15¼	13⅞	14¼	-1
13⅝	3¼	AvntGr			192	5	5	5	+¼
25⅞	17	Avntek			4904	19¼	18⅞	19⅛	+⅜
[illegible]	16⅝	Avotar			12	21	20⅞	20⅞	-½
[illegible]	2⅝	AzteM	.20	7.0	9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
		B							
61½	43¾	BBDO	1.20	2.0	46	61	60½	61	-¼
13⅝	6¼	BRCom			20	9½	9½	9½	+⅛
21½	9	Bancokl	.40	3.6	216	11½	11¼	11¼	
43½	28¼	BcpHw	1.36	3.1	227	43½	42⅜	43½	+1
12	7⅛	Bancfec			482	8⅞	8	8½	+½
11⅞	6⅞	BangH	.80	6.9	413	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	-⅛
65½	35⅝	BKNE s	2.00	3.0	313	65⅝	65	65⅜	+⅜
12	7⅛	BkMAm	1.00	11.9	179	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	-⅛
30¾	11	Bankvt	†		388	29½	28⅝	29	-½
23½	14	Banta s	.40	1.7	1181	23¼	23	23¼	
12¾	7¾	BaronD			62	12	11½	11½	-½
22⅝	9⅝	Barris s			919	21½	21⅛	21½	+⅜
13¾	8½	BsTnA			144	10¼	9⅝	10	
15¼	7¾	BsaAm	1.04t	10.4	16	10	9¾	10	+¼
44¾	31½	BsetF	.88a	1.9	129	43¾	42¾	42¾	-1
75¾	45⅜	BayBks	2.40a	3.2	61	75½	75	75¼	+½
9½	4¼	Bayly	.12	1.5	33	8¼	8	8	
13⅞	8	BnchCf			11	12⅞	12½	12½	-½
21⅛	8¼	Benhan			27	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+⅛
39¾	20¼	BetzLb	1.32	3.3	686	40½	39½	40½	+1
20	13	Big B			41	14	13⅞	13⅞	-⅛
18⅜	11¼	BigBear	†		297	17½	17¼	17½	+⅛
15⅞	7⅝	Bindly s			62	11⅝	11	11⅜	+⅜
9⅜	5	BioRes			659	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+⅜
18⅝	5⅝	Biogen			291	12	11⅝	11⅝	-⅛
4⅞	1	Biosrc			62	2½	2¼	2¼	
9½	6	BiotcR			14	7⅜	7	7	-⅛
11	6½	Birdlnc			109	8½	8⅜	8½	+⅛
42⅝	29¾	BoatBn	1.65	4.0	96	41¼	40⅝	41¼	+¾
23¼	17¾	BobEv	.30b	1.4	272	21⅝	21¼	21¼	+¼
9⅛	3⅜	BoltTc	.16	4.0	27	4	4	4	-⅛
34	16½	BostBc	1.00	3.0	566	34	33⅜	33⅝	+⅝
8	3⅜	BsnDig			10	4¼	4¼	4¼	+⅛
39½	14½	BsnFC	.45e	1.1	135	39¾	39	39½	+½
16	10	BraeCp			17	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	-⅛
6⅞	3⅞	Brenco	.12	2.2	164	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+⅛
3½	⅜	BrwTom			308	⅝	½	½	-⅛
18½	12½	Bruno s	.16	1.0	2833	15½	15¼	15¼	
32	15⅛	BuildT s			186	30⅛	30	30	-⅛
20¼	12¾	Brnhm	.24	1.4	87	17¾	17	17¼	-⅛
19¾	18¾	BurrB s			3	18¼	18¼	18¼	-½
32¼	24⅞	BMA s	1.10	3.6	124	30⅝	29⅞	30¼	
9¾	5⅜	Businld			1273	8½	8¼	8⅝	
		C							
8½	4¾	C COR			12	6¼	6	6¼	
9⅛	3⅝	CP Rhb			112	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	-⅛
14¼	8½	CML			43	13⅞	13	13	-⅛
26⅞	15¼	CPI	.10e	.4	48	26	25¾	25¾	
7⅞	4⅞	CPT			455	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
14⅝	7	CSP			21	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+⅛
5⅞	2⅛	CACI			424	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
28¾	17¾	CbryS c	.93e	3.8	1011	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	+¼
12¼	7⅝	CalMic			317	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+⅛
6	3	CalSlv g			79	3½	3⅜	3⅜	-⅛
3⅛	1	CalonP			572	1⅛	1	1	-⅛
16¼	11⅛	Calny	.16	1.1	80	15⅛	15	15	-⅛
33	16⅞	CanonG			1387	30	28⅞	30	+1⅛
3⅛	⅞	CapCrb			17	1	1	1	-⅛
24	14½	CrdnlD	.08b	.4	195	22⅛	21⅞	22½	+¼
7⅛	3¼	CareerC	.08t	1.2	380	7	6⅞	6⅞	-⅛
18½	9⅛	Coremk			674	17⅛	17	17	
22⅛	8⅛	Carlert	1		917	22⅝	21¾	22⅛	+½
21¾	11¼	Casevs s			141	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+⅛
17½	7⅝	Cencor s			49	17⅛	16½	16⅝	-¼
44½	28⅜	CntrBc	1.80	4.2	270	43⅝	42⅝	42⅝	
29	11⅛	Centcor			25	27	26½	26½	-½
49⅛	27½	CenBc s	1.50	3.1	19	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	+½
27¾	12⅝	CBshS s	.88	3.6	10	24½	24¾	24½	
32	19	CFdBk s	.84	3.0	28	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛	+⅛
4	1⅝	Cermtk			12	2⅝	2½	2½	-⅛
33⅜	10⅝	Cetus			4626	26	25½	25⅝	+⅛
6⅛	2⅝	ChapEn			70	2⅝	2½	2½	-⅛
34⅞	15⅝	CharmS	.20	.6	706	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	-⅛
21⅜	14	ChkPnt			274	20⅝	20⅛	20½	
11	6¼	ChkTch			38	7¾	7	7¾	+⅜
31⅛	11⅝	ChLwn	.40	1.5	256	26½	26	26⅜	+⅛
10⅛	6⅛	Chemex			60	7	6⅝	6⅝	-⅛
14	9½	ChryE	.12	.9	37	13½	13¼	13½	
14⅛	7⅝	ChiChi			4023	11	10⅝	10⅝	
31	21⅜	ChiPac s			273	25⅞	24¾	25⅛	+½
14⅝	7⅝	Chrmr			271	12	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
14	7⅛	ChrDwf	.40	2.7	778x	14¾	14	14⅝	
51	31¼	Cintas	.15e	.3	1	51	51	51	+⅜
31¼	10⅝	Cipher			5117	16¼	15¾	16	-⅛
10⅛	4⅝	Ciprico	†		48	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	-⅛
8½	5	Circon			474	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
24½	16⅝	CzSGa	.88	3.5	2107	25⅝	24	24⅝	+⅜
31	17¼	CzFld s	.80	2.7	49	30	29⅝	30	+¼
47¼	31	CzUt A	†		89	40½	40	40½	+½
42½	28	CzUt B	2.16	5.3	3	40½	40½	40½	
14⅞	9⅝	CityFed	.40	3.8	7497	13½	13	13½	+⅛
42¾	21¾	CtyNCo	.88b	2.2	175	40	39⅝	39½	+¼
27¾	22⅛	ClarkJ	.88	3.5	63	26	25½	25½	
19¾	14⅜	ClearCh			49	18⅝	18	18	-⅛
20⅝	15⅛	ClevtRt	2.00	11.6	41	18	17¼	17¼	-½
30	7	Clthdm s			225	28⅜	28¼	28½	
20⅝	13¾	CoastF			63	18⅝	18¼	18¼	-⅛
21	7⅝	CobeL s			69	18½	17¾	18	-¼
55½	32½	CocaBtl	.56a	1.0	3	54½	54	54½	+½
18⅞	12⅝	Coeur			68	14¾	14½	14½	-⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Cogenic			292	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
26	13	Cohernt			188	18	17¼	17½	
7⅛	2¼	ColabR			84	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	-⅛
16⅞	10¼	Cologen			11	14½	14	14½	+⅛
5⅜	3⅛	Collins			56	5	4⅝	4⅞	-⅛
38⅝	30½	ColLfAc	1.12	2.9	2	38⅝	38	38	-⅛
22¼	15¼	ColrTle			223	22½	22¼	22⅝	-⅛
22¼	16½	ColoNt	.74	3.9	169	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	-⅛
14⅛	7⅛	Comair s			247	10⅜	9⅞	10⅜	+⅜
26⅞	16	Comcst	.12	.5	751	25¾	25¼	25½	
14⅛	10¼	Comdta	.14	1.5	320	10⅛	10½	10⅝	-⅛
7½	1¼	Comdial			220	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	-⅛
45⅞	36⅜	Comeric	2.20	5.3	60	41¾	41½	41½	-⅛
47⅜	29½	CmceU	1.04	2.2	51	47½	47⅛	47⅛	+⅛
14⅛	8⅝	CmlShg	.56	4.0	77	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	-⅛
45	27	CmwTl	1.60	3.6	1	44	44	44	+1
4⅛	2⅛	ComAm			31	3	2⅞	3	-⅛
11⅞	8	ComSy s	.10e	.8	296	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+⅛
28⅝	15⅝	CmpCd s			138	27⅝	27¼	27½	
25½	14¾	CmpCr s	.22	1.2	1458	18⅛	17⅞	18	+¼
5⅛	2½	Compus			151	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
13⅝	5½	CCTC			551	9⅝	8⅞	9⅛	+⅛
38	19¾	CmpAs			1646	35	34	34⅝	-⅜
13¾	7¾	CmpDt	.08	1.0	8	8¼	8¼	8¼	-⅜
8⅛	5⅛	CptEnt			50	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
15⅛	7⅝	CmptH			43	12½	12¼	12¼	+¼
9⅝	4½	Cmpldn			4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
9½	5⅜	CmpLR	.12	1.7	25	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
6⅞	2	CmptM			172	2⅝	2½	2½	-⅛
10⅛	6½	CmpPd s			113	7½	7¼	7½	+⅛
26¼	12½	CmTsk s			293	26¼	26	26	
11¼	3⅜	Cmputn			3	4	4	4	
7⅛	[illegible]	Cptcft			1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
12⅛	8¼	Comshr			78	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	-⅛
11⅝	6	Concptl			116	11	10⅝	10⅝	
25	13½	CnCap	2.40	14.1	133	17	16⅞	17	+¼
18½	9	CCapR	1.68	16.0	94	10½	10	10½	+⅛
24¼	11¾	CCapS	2.16	15.2	109	14½	14¼	14¼	-⅛
8⅛	6⅛	ConFbr			17	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
55½	35	CnsPap	1.48	3.0	247	50¼	49½	49⅝	-½
5⅛	2¾	ConsPd	.08	3.0	13	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	-⅛
3⅛	1½	Consul			59	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	-⅛
58¼	32¾	CntlBc	2.04b	3.7	279	55¾	55½	55⅝	-¼
16⅝	8¼	CtlHlth			49	10⅝	10	10	
11¼	4	CtLasr			12	10½	10⅜	10⅜	-¼
14	4⅞	Convgt			3624	11⅞	11	11¼	+⅛
19½	11⅞	Convrse			15	16	15⅞	15⅞	+⅛
4⅞	1⅛	CoprBio			1354	1⅞	1⅜	1⅝	+⅛
6⅛	2⅝	CoprLar			459	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
26¼	14½	Coors B	.50	1.9	1042	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	+⅛
20	5½	Copytel			125	15⅞	15	15⅛	-¼
8½	6	Corcom			129	8⅛	7¼	8	
12¼	7⅝	Cordis			164	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+⅛
39⅛	23⅝	CoreSt s	1.24	3.1	3883	39⅛	38¾	39⅛	+⅜
4½	1¼	Corvus			660	2⅛	2	2⅛	-⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Cosmo			122	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
15⅛	10¼	CrkBrl	.14	.9	211	15⅜	15	15⅛	+½
26⅜	12¾	Cronus			1207	25½	24⅝	25⅛	+½
29	20⅝	CrosTr	.80	3.3	762	24¾	23⅞	24½	+⅝
17	10½	CwnBk			232	16½	14¼	14¾	-1½
34¼	15¼	Crump s	.25	1.0	45	25	24¾	24¾	
27½	18½	CullnFr	.94	4.6	63	20⅞	20⅛	20½	
28¼	17⅝	Culum s	.50	2.5	218	20	19⅝	19⅝	-⅜
27	19	Cycare			95	25	23⅞	25	+1⅛
		D							
17½	13¾	DBA			76	14⅛	14	14⅛	
4⅛	2⅝	DDI			104	3⅛	3⅛	3½	+⅛
17	9	DEP			122	17	16½	17	+⅛
27	4⅝	DSC			4067	8⅝	8	8⅛	-⅛
37¼	10	DaisySy			3866	11½	11	11	-⅛
9⅛	4⅛	DmnBio			772	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
138½	93	DartGp	.13	.1	2	136	136	136	
24⅛	15½	Datcrd s	.24	1.0	272	23⅝	23⅜	23½	-⅛
14⅝	8⅝	Dta IO			168	11½	11⅜	11⅜	
7⅝	3½	DtSwtch			62	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	-⅛
32	16	Datscp			249	32	31	31½	+⅜
4½	2⅛	Dtasth			68	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	-⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Datum			54	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	-⅛
7	4⅝	Dawson			1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
26⅝	11½	DebSh s	.20	.8	42	26½	26¼	26½	+¼
19½	9⅝	DeclsD			2581	11½	10⅞	11⅛	+⅜
30⅛	22¼	Dekalb	.72	2.2	641	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	-⅛
1⅜	⅜	Deltaus			22	⅞	¾	⅞	+⅛
11¼	5⅞	DentMd			180	7⅞	7½	7¾	-⅛
20	9⅞	DiagPr			34	19⅞	19¼	19⅞	+⅜
4⅞	2¼	Diasonc			719	3⅛	3	3	-⅛
26	10	Dicean			62	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+½
14	3⅛	Dicmed			47	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	-⅛
32¼	12⅝	DigtlC s			113	30½	29¾	30	+¼
46	30	Dionex			3	44½	44½	44½	+⅜
29⅝	17½	DirGnl	.28	.8	149	23⅝	23⅛	23⅜	+¼
44⅜	28¼	DomB	1.32	3.1	206	42⅜	42¼	42⅝	-½
20	12⅝	DrchH	.20a	1.6	4	12¼	12¼	12¼	-⅛
27	17⅝	DoylDB	.88	4.1	38	21½	21⅛	21¼	-⅛
15½	9¾	Drantz	.20	1.5	129	13⅛	13	13	-⅛
19⅛	11	Drexir			128	17¾	17½	17½	
25	15¼	DrevGr			211	25	24¾	25	
30⅛	18	DunkD s	.24	.8	94	30	29⅝	29⅝	-⅛
15⅝	9¼	Durlron	.56	4.3	67	13⅛	13	13⅛	
15⅛	9⅛	DurFil s	.15	1.0	241	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	-⅛
10	4⅝	Dynscn			30	9⅛	9	9	-⅛
36¼	22¼	DynatchC			322	35½	34¼	34¼	-1¼
		E							
14⅛	6⅜	ECI Tel			45	8⅛	7½	8¼	-⅛
14½	5½	EIP	.12	1.5	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
4⅛	½	EaglTl			172	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
46⅛	27¼	EconLb	1.04	2.2	492	46⅞	46⅛	46¼	-⅛
13⅝	6⅝	ElChic			233	6⅝	6½	6½	+⅛
16⅝	13⅛	ElPas	1.52	9.3	817	16½	16⅛	16⅜	
13⅛	6⅝	Elan			9	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	-⅛
11⅝	6⅝	Elbit g			434	8⅛	7⅝	8	+⅛
19	11⅞	Eldon s	.16	.9	100	18⅛	17⅞	18	-⅛
11⅛	6	ElecBio			218	8⅜	7⅞	7⅞	-⅛
28	9½	ElCath			511	22	20⅞	21¼	+⅜
20⅛	12⅛	EleNucl			409	14⅝	14½	14⅝	-⅛
19⅝	13⅜	ElcRnt			39	19⅝	19⅜	19½	-⅛
15⅛	2	ElctMls			61	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	-⅛
12⅛	6½	ElronEl			437	7⅛	6⅞	7	+⅛
13⅝	5¾	Emulex			197	10⅝	10⅛	10⅜	+½
6⅛	2½	Endta			115	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+⅛
8⅛	5⅜	Endvco			25	7⅛	6⅞	7	+⅛
17⅛	5	EndoLs			381	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+⅜
30	15⅜	EngCnv			205	20⅞	20⅛	20¼	-⅛
22⅜	9½	EnFact			56	17¼	17½	17½	
17½	11⅛	Engph s	.20	1.3	13	16	15⅞	15⅞	
28¼	10	EnzoBl			703	12⅝	12⅛	12⅜	+⅛
20¼	6⅜	Equat			584	8¼	7¾	7⅞	-¼
8⅛	5⅛	EqtOil	.20	3.6	23	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
35½	23¼	EricTl	.85e	2.4	239	35	34⅝	34⅝	
11¾	6	Erlylnd			33	8½	8⅛	8½	-½
24¼	12¼	EvnSut			22	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	+⅛
22	7½	Exovir			66	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
		F							
9	5⅝	FDP			1	7½	7½	7½	
12	5⅝	FMI			206	11⅝	11⅛	11⅞	
3½	1¼	FamRest			33	1⅝	1½	1⅝	-⅛
21⅞	10⅝	FarmF			158	13½	12⅝	12⅝	-¼
84¾	54⅜	FrmG	2.00	2.4	216	84½	83¾	84¼	
23½	15½	FedGp s			248	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
6⅝	3⅛	Feroflu			87	3½	3⅜	3⅜	-⅛
17⅝	10¼	Fibron s			114	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+⅛
41½	24½	Fdlcr s	1.32	3.3	44	40⅝	40	40	-⅛
73	47⅜	FifthT s	1.80	2.5	10	72½	72	72	
58¾	30	FiggieB	.68	1.2	67	58	55¾	56½	-2⅛
18	12⅝	Filtrtk	.40	3.4	57	17⅝	17½	17½	-⅛
5⅛	3½	Finalco	.20	4.7	9	4½	4¼	4¼	-¼
10½	4⅝	Fingmx			380	8½	8¼	8½	
21½	9½	Finlgan			2469	21⅛	20⅝	21	
39⅜	24½	FAlaBk	1.28	3.2	780	39½	39	39½	+¼
44½	25½	FtAFln	.80	1.9	113	44½	43	43	-1¼
30⅝	17½	FtATn s	.94	3.1	134	30⅝	30	30⅛	+⅛
30	14¾	FtColF			13	30	29⅞	30	+1
29⅛	18⅛	FComrC	1.20	5.6	337	21⅞	20⅞	21¼	+⅞
9½	5	FtCont	.89e	15.1	80	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	
24¼	11⅜	FExec			2606	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+⅜
30⅜	11⅝	FFCal s			17	29½	29	29½	-⅛
25¼	12⅝	FFFIM s	.40	1.6	285	25⅝	25	25⅜	+¾
29⅝	13	FtFnCp	.40	2.0	62	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
25½	13⅝	FtFnM s			65	25	23½	23⅝	-1⅛
34⅞	21⅞	FtFlBk	.44	1.3	22	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝	+⅛
47¾	30⅝	FJerN	1.80	3.8	86	47⅝	47	47⅛	+⅛
33	16⅝	FMdB s	.88	2.8	379	32	31⅜	31⅜	+⅛
42¾	25⅝	FNCin s	1.40	3.5	24	40	40	40	
51¼	33⅝	FRBGa	1.08	2.2	476	50½	49⅛	49⅞	-⅛
31	21½	FtSFla	.80a	2.4	32	31	30⅛	30⅝	
29½	18⅜	FSecC	1.10	4.7	1169	23⅝	23	23⅝	+⅜
30⅝	21⅛	FTenn s			506	30½	30⅛	30¼	-⅛
52¾	35⅝	FstUnC	1.24	2.4	675	52¾	51⅝	52	+⅜
8⅛	1	Flakey			117	2½	2⅜	2⅜	+⅛
15	10½	Flexsti	.48	3.3	46	14⅝	14¼	14½	-⅛
22⅛	15⅛	FlaFdl			120	19	18⅝	19	+⅜
45½	33½	FlaNFl	.80	1.8	754	44⅞	44½	44½	-⅛
19⅝	10	FlowS s			289	12½	12¼	12¼	
18⅛	11⅝	Flurocb	.28	1.6	77	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
9⅝	3	Fonar h			1792	9⅝	9	9⅝	+¼
27½	13⅛	FLion A	.11	.4	259	27	26¾	26¾	-⅛
30	16	FLion B	.09	.3	206	29⅝	29	29	-⅛
42½	27½	ForAm	.96	2.3	44	42	41½	42	+¼
24⅛	9⅛	ForestO	1.00	9.4	464	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	-⅛
24½	14½	FortnF			473	24⅝	24⅛	25⅛	+1⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Fortn5			217	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	-⅛
12¼	8	Forum	.06b	.5	812	12⅜	11⅞	12	
6⅝	3¼	Foster	.10	2.4	14	4⅛	4	4⅛	
31½	22¼	Fremnt	.48	1.6	1076	29⅝	28⅝	29⅝	+⅜
11¼	4½	Fudrck			292	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	
21¼	13¾	FulrHB	.32	1.6	87	20¼	20	20	-⅛
		G							
12⅛	2⅛	GTS			160	2⅝	2½	2½	-⅛
18⅛	9⅝	Galileo			77	17¼	16¾	17	+¼
11½	4¼	GamaB			37	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+¼
46¼	19⅜	Genetc s			3319	49½	45⅞	47⅝	+2⅛
6⅝	1⅞	Genex			154	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
27	11½	GaFBk			322	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	
8⅛	5⅞	GeriM s			76	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	-⅛
24½	16	GibsG s	.25	1.1	510	23	22⅝	23	
20½	12⅜	GigaTr			11	13½	13	13	-½
21¼	13	Gotaas			65	21¾	21	21⅝	
18⅛	14⅜	GouldP	.76	4.2	521	18⅛	17⅞	18	
28⅛	10½	Graco	.52	1.9	222	28⅛	27½	27½	-⅜
15⅛	5⅜	Gradco			24	13⅛	13	13⅛	+½
9⅝	7⅛	Granire			105	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	-⅛
16½	6⅝	Grphl s			29	14¼	13⅝	14¼	+⅛
9⅛	4⅛	GrphSc			1721	9	8⅝	8⅞	
37½	16⅝	GWSav	.48r	1.5	549	32	31½	31⅞	+⅜
12⅞	6⅞	GtSoFd			92	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	-⅛
27⅜	11⅛	Gtech			482	24½	23⅝	23⅝	-½
19	12⅝	Gulfrd	.10e	.6	17	16	15⅝	15⅝	-⅛
15⅝	⅝	GlfBdc	15.00c		43	⅜	⅜	⅜	
		H							
24½	10	HBO	.20	1.7	473	11⅞	11½	11½	-⅛
11⅞	7⅝	HCC	.06	.7	46	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
17¼	11	Haber s			53	12½	12¼	12½	
7⅛	3¼	Hadco			5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Hadson			70	4½	4¼	4¼	-⅛
19⅝	10½	HamOil	.20	1.8	129	11½	11¼	11⅝	
28¼	15⅝	HarpG s	.26	.9	30	28¼	27½	28	+½
39⅞	27⅝	HrtfNt	1.72	4.4	388	39½	39⅛	39½	+⅛
10½	6¼	Hathw s	.20	2.9	8	7	7	7	
9⅛	2⅜	HawkB			236	5⅜	5	5	-⅛
6⅝	¾	Hithdn			70	1⅛	1	1⅛	
5	1⅞	Hithdyn			593	4½	4⅛	4½	+⅛
24	16	HchgA s	.16	.7	397	24⅛	23⅞	24¼	+⅛
24¼	16	HchgB s	.08	.3	149	24⅜	24	24⅜	+¾
8	3	HelenT			102	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
37⅜	15	Helix			1	23½	23½	23½	-½
38½	31½	HeardF	1.00	2.7	600	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝	+⅛
26⅛	17½	HlberCp	1.00b	5.0	399	20½	20	20⅛	-⅛
16⅛	9	Hickam			125	15⅛	14¾	14¾	-⅜
9⅝	3½	Hogan			1220	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	
35¾	14⅜	HmFAz			59	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	+⅛
34¾	17¼	Honlnd	.64	1.9	182	34	33⅜	34	
6⅛	3⅝	Horzlnd			57	6	5⅝	6	+⅛
41½	19⅜	HBNJ			845	40⅝	40	40⅝	+½
32½	21½	HuntJB	.24	.7	183	33½	32	33¼	+¾
18½	9⅝	Hrgin			222	19	18⅛	18½	+⅜
28⅛	18⅛	HntgB s	.84	3.0	68	28	27⅞	27⅞	
33⅝	17⅝	Hybritc			456	33⅝	33⅛	33½	
17	5⅝	Hyponx			236	16	15⅝	16	
8⅝	6	HytekM			1	7	7	7	
		I							
10⅛	8⅝	ILC			31	9½	9	9½	
38⅛	20⅛	IMS s	.24	.6	322	38	37⅝	37⅝	+¼
15⅝	7⅝	ISC			1240	13⅞	13	13⅛	+⅛
11¼	4⅝	Icot			435	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
16⅛	4	Imunex			889	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	-½
7	3⅛	Inacmp			30	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
41⅜	23⅛	IndlN s			42	42	41¼	41¼	
31½	21¼	InfoRsc			116	28½	28	28¼	-¼
24	12⅛	Infrm			211	17⅝	17	17½	-¼
33½	17½	InstNtw			42	27	26¾	26¾	
8⅛	3⅛	Intecm			1305	5	4⅞	5	
21½	8⅛	IntgDv			194	20½	20	20	
7⅝	3	IntgGen			72	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
32⅝	20⅛	Intel			7950	28	27	27⅛	
8⅛	3	IntlSy			261	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	-⅛
3⅛	1⅛	IntrTel			32	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	-⅛
15	9⅛	Intrnd			171	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	-⅜
18⅛	10	IntrfFlr	.20	1.2	23	17	16½	16½	
40½	21	Intaph s			8062	35⅛	33	33¼	-1½
10¼	5⅝	Intrmgn			287	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	-⅛
22¼	10⅝	Intmec			48	15½	15¼	15¼	-⅛
13½	5¼	Intrmtr			242	8¼	7½	8¼	+1
16⅛	8	IntClin			455	14½	14¼	14½	
18½	7⅝	IGame			195	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+⅛
26¼	14⅝	IntKing			61	24¼	23⅞	24¼	+½
21⅝	10½	IntLse s			432	21¼	21	21	-⅛
12	5¼	IoMobil			324	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	-⅛
3⅛	1⅛	IRIS			242	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+⅛
18	7	Iomega			932	16	15⅝	15⅝	
15	9¼	Isomdx			77	13½	13¼	13¼	
10⅝	6¼	Itel			1398	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
		J							
15¼	7⅝	JBRst s	.16	1.7	92	9½	9¼	9½	+¼
8⅛	4⅝	Jackpot			214	6⅝	6	6⅝	
50½	30¼	JackLfe			52	48½	48	48	-½
27¼	15½	JamWtr			115	26⅝	25⅞	25¼	-⅛
14¼	4¼	JetMarf			294	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
20	12⅝	Jerico s			2863	20	19⅝	19⅞	+¼
9⅝	5⅝	Jonlcbf			501	9½	8⅞	8⅞	-⅜
28⅛	14¼	Junos			70	28	27⅝	28	
20½	15	Justin	.40	2.1	25	19	18⅝	19	+¼
		K							
25	15½	KLA			390	21⅝	21	21¼	+⅛
11¼	5	KV Phr			366	12	11¼	12	+⅝
26½	17½	Kaman s	.44	1.9	344	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	
18½	13⅜	Karchr			278	15⅜	15¼	15¼	
17⅛	8⅛	Kasler			171	10½	10¼	10⅛	+⅛
17⅛	8⅛	Kaydon			106	17⅜	17½	17⅜	+⅛
100¾	58⅛	Kemp	1.80	1.9	813	96⅛	92⅛	96⅛	+1¼
61⅛	35⅛	KyCnLf	1.10	1.9	86	56½	55½	56½	+½
8⅛	5⅛	Kevex			119	8⅛	8	8⅛	
17⅛	6⅝	KeyTrn			822	14⅝	13⅝	13⅞	-⅜
6⅛	1½	Kimbrk			185	1⅝	1½	1½	
21½	15½	Kinder	.06	.3	1206	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	
9⅝	4⅝	Krov	.06	.7	110	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	-⅛
16⅛	11⅛	Kruger	.36	2.2	380	16⅛	16⅛	16½	-⅛
23⅝	8½	Kulcke		.9	947	14⅜	13⅝	13⅝	-⅛
		L							
9⅝	5¼	LDBrnk			543	8½	8⅛	8½	+⅛
31⅛	11	LSI Log			1297	27⅜	26½	26¼	-1
22¼	9¼	LTX			124	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	-⅛
20⅜	10½	LaPete s			56	19⅝	19	19½	+½
55½	41	LaZ By	1.40	2.5	56	55½	55	55½	+⅛
24½	11¼	LadFr s			126	24	23⅝	24	-⅛
18½	12¼	Laidlw	.20	1.2	19	17	16¾	17	+⅛
17	12	LamaT	.80	6.5	5	12¼	12¼	12¼	
23	14¼	Lancast	.72	3.4	861	21¾	21	21¼	-½
63	41¾	Lance s			29	48⅛	47½	48¼	+¼
34½	25¼	Lawsn s	.32	1.0	73	34	33½	33½	
7⅛	4⅝	LeeDta			185	7⅛	7	7	-⅛
9⅝	6¾	LewisP	.28b	3.3	152	8⅝	8¼	8½	
7⅞	4	Lexicn s			529	4½	4⅛	4½	+⅛
2⅝	1¼	Lexidta			62	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	-⅛
27	17¼	Liebrt	.09	.4	192	25	24½	24⅞	+⅛
48¾	43½	Lflnvs	.24	.5	2	48⅛	48	48⅛	
10¾	4⅝	LfeCom			286	10	9⅝	10	+⅜
20⅝	13½	LilyTul	.30	1.6	338	18⅝	18¼	18½	+⅛
44⅛	24⅝	LinBrd			539	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	-½
44¼	31	LincTel	2.20	5.8	42	37¾	37	37⅝	+¼
63½	31½	LizCla	.35	.6	760	62⅝	62¼	62½	
30⅛	20¼	LongF	1.40	4.6	111	30⅛	29½	30½	+1
33⅝	15⅛	Lotus			1633	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+⅛
20⅝	8½	Lypho s			159	20½	20⅛	20⅛	
		M							
14⅛	6⅝	MBI			441	11⅛	11	11	-⅛
13⅛	7½	MCI			9254	12⅝	12	12⅛	
10½	6½	MIW			25	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	-⅛
7⅛	3½	MPSI s			869	5½	5	5⅜	+⅛
29⅝	16	MTS	.24	.8	74	29⅛	27½	28⅛	+⅛
33⅛	20⅜	MTV			281	33⅝	33	33	-½
17⅝	9⅝	MackTr			112	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	
31	21⅝	MadGE	2.28	7.4	47	31	30⅝	30⅞	
9⅝	8	MaiRt			77	9⅛	9	9⅛	+⅛
15⅛	10⅛	Mairit s	.01e	.1	83	15¼	15	15¼	
16⅛	7½	MatSci			101	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
24⅝	17⅛	Manitw	.80	4.3	1197	18¼	18⅛	18⅝	+½
48⅝	24⅝	MfrsN s	1.24	2.6	79	47⅝	47⅜	47⅝	+⅛
28⅝	15⅝	Marcus	.30	1.5	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	-⅛
8⅝	2⅛	Margux			510	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
13⅞	7½	Marqst			198	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	-⅛
44⅛	22	MrldN s	1.00	2.3	269	43⅛	42⅛	42⅞	+¼
26½	12	Mscol s			1070	28⅝	24⅝	28⅝	+3⅝
6⅞	1⅞	Masstor			804	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	-⅛
35⅛	24¼	MatrxS	.10	.3	82	35¼	34⅛	35⅛	+⅜
24¼	15⅛	Maxcr s			2056	21¾	21¼	21½	+⅜
15½	10	Maxwel			43	13½	13	13⅛	+¼
6⅛	2⅝	MayPt			161	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	
38⅝	30⅛	McCrm	.88	2.3	194	39⅛	38⅝	39	+⅛
13⅝	8⅝	McFarl			65	9⅝	8½	8⅝	-⅛
11½	7⅛	Medex	.05	.6	36	8⅛	8	8	-⅛
9	4	MedCre			156	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	-⅛
20½	10⅛	Mentor			176	15⅛	14⅛	15	+⅛
29⅛	13	MentrG			1897	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	+⅜
52¾	34¼	MercBc	2.10	4.0	166	52¾	52½	52½	
42	22⅛	MercB s	.96	2.4	27	41⅛	40⅝	40⅝	-⅜
22	11⅛	MarBos			100	16½	16½	16½	-½
51½	28⅝	MrdBc s	1.80	3.6	94	49½	49	49½	+⅝
27⅝	14⅝	MeriBn	.84	3.0	38	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+¼
21¼	11¼	MeryG			14	16	15⅝	15⅝	
34½	11⅛	Micom			574	16⅝	15⅝	16⅛	+½
5⅛	1⅝	MicrD			9	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	-⅛
9⅛	5⅝	MicrMk			23	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅛
7⅛	4⅝	Micrdy	.06	1.3	218	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	-⅛
14½	3⅝	MicrTc			400	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	-⅛
15⅝	5⅝	Micrap			1280	15⅛	15	15	-⅛
8¼	4⅛	MicSm s			139	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
6⅛	1⅛	MdPcA			22	4	3⅞	3⅞	-⅛
24	18½	MdStFd	.40	1.8	84	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+¼
45½	28	MidlBk	1.24	2.9	728	43⅝	43⅛	43⅝	-½
10½	4⅝	MdwAlr			4392	10⅛	10	10⅛	-⅛
27¼	18½	MillHr s	.44	1.9	1651	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+⅛
7⅛	2½	Millicm			40	7⅛	7	7	-½
56⅛	36⅝	Millipr	.48	.9	395	54	53⅝	54	+½
6⅛	1⅝	Miniscr			3161	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+½
27⅛	19¼	Minstar			905	23½	23⅛	23⅛	-¼
15	6	MGask			234	8	7⅝	8	+⅛
15½	8¼	MobiC B			2536	14⅝	14	14⅝	
26⅝	16⅝	Modine s	.68	2.7	133	25	24⅝	24⅝	-⅛
13	6⅛	Molecir			120	10	9⅝	9⅞	-⅛
46⅝	28⅛	Molex	.03	.1	169	42⅝	42½	42⅝	+½
32⅞	16⅛	MonfCl	.45e	1.4	1	32	32	32	
20⅝	7⅛	MonAnt			148	17¼	17	17½	
19⅝	9⅝	Monolit			1196	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+⅜
37¼	29	MonuC	1.40	3.9	41	36¼	36⅛	36⅛	
20¼	14½	MorFlo	.01	.1	47	18	17	17	-1
24	17⅝	Morrsn	.48	2.2	189	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+¼
9⅝	2	Moseley			2456	8½	7½	8¼	+⅜
18½	12½	MotClb	.30	1.8	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+⅛
26¼	13½	Mylan s	.10	.6	2097	17½	17	17¼	+⅜
		N							
8⅝	2½	NCA Cp			7	6¼	5⅝	5⅝	-⅛
6⅝	3⅝	NMS			332	5⅛	4½	5⅛	+½
11⅝	6⅝	Napco s			127	10½	10¼	10¼	-⅛
24½	16⅛	NBnTex	.78	4.1	9x	19	18⅝	19	
40¼	26	NtlCty s	1.50	3.8	575	39⅝	39½	39¼	+⅛
30⅛	14⅝	NtlCptr s	.20	.7	223	28⅛	28⅝	28⅝	+⅛
19⅝	9½	NData	.44	2.3	294	19⅝	19	19⅛	+⅛
21⅜	12	NHltC s	.18e	1.0	13	18½	18¼	18½	+⅛
7⅝	4	NtLumb			79	5	4⅝	4⅞	
5	2	NMicrn			887	3	2⅝	2⅝	-⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Nauale			129	4	3⅞	4	+⅛
8½	5⅝	NelsnT			20	6½	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
9⅝	4⅛	Nelson			122	6⅛	5⅝	5⅞	-⅛
9½	4⅛	NwkSec			29	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
27¾	11⅛	NtwkS s			4043	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+¼
36	17	Neutrg s			5	34½	33	34½	+1½
12⅛	8⅝	NBrunS			390	10⅛	9⅝	10½	+⅜
40	23½	NE Bus	.64	1.7	50	39	37⅝	38	+⅛
43¼	21	NHmpB	.80	1.9	6	42½	42⅛	42⅛	+⅛
43⅛	22¼	NJNtl	1.12b	2.6	45	43	42⅝	43⅛	+⅛
24⅛	9½	NwldBk	.15e	.6	716	23⅝	22⅝	23⅛	+⅛
28⅛	15½	Newpt	.06	.4	321	16⅛	16	16¼	-⅛
15⅛	9⅝	NwpPh			2720	9	7⅞	8⅝	+⅜
1⅝	¾	NlCal g			733	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	-⅛
17⅝	8¼	Nike B	.40	2.4	3111	17¼	16¾	17	+⅛
22	15	Nordsn	.68	3.2	4	21½	21	21½	+⅛
58	36⅛	Nordstr	.52	.9	526	57⅛	56⅛	57⅛	-⅛
62⅛	32	NrskB s	.22t	.4	69	61⅛	60½	60½	-½
7¾	5⅛	Norstan			15	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
8⅛	5	NAlfin			276	7⅛	7	7	-⅛
21⅛	7⅝	NestSv			410	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	+⅜
20⅛	16⅜	NwNG	1.52	7.5	497	20½	19⅞	20⅛	+⅛
36½	19⅝	NwNLf	.80	2.9	108	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	-⅛
29	21½	NwstPS	2.30	8.0	64	29	28⅛	28⅝	-⅛
36⅛	21⅛	Noxell s	.58	1.6	329	36	34⅝	35⅝	+¼
11⅝	4⅝	Numrax			167	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
23½	10⅝	Numrc s	.56	2.4	532	24⅝	23⅝	23¼	+⅛
13⅝	6⅛	NuMed s			47	7	6⅝	7	
		O							
3⅝	1⅝	Oceaner			10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
17½	9⅝	Ocilla s			402	13⅛	12	13	+1
35½	25⅝	OailGp s	.80	2.2	213	36	35½	36	+½
88⅛	51	OhioCa	3.00	3.5	709	85⅝	85	85¼	-¼
39⅛	23¼	OldKnt	1.10	2.8	72	39	38½	38⅝	+¼
42⅛	27	OldRp s	.74	1.8	2283	42	41⅛	41⅝	+⅜
22⅛	20⅛	OldS pfC	2.60	12.0	14	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	
39⅝	25⅛	OneBcp	.60	1.5	176	40⅛	39⅝	39⅝	+¼
15⅛	5⅛	OnLine			25	11	10½	10½	
15½	12⅛	OpticC			296	17	16⅝	16⅝	
48⅛	19½	OpticR			554	21¼	20⅝	21⅛	+¼
19¼	13	Orbanc			43	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
11⅛	5⅝	Orbit			964	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	-⅛
8	2⅝	OrleCp			119	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
20½	12½	Oshmn	.20	1.0	60	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+⅛
37⅛	27⅛	OttrTP	2.84	7.7	84	37⅛	36⅝	36⅝	
15	7⅛	OvrExp			10	9	8⅝	8⅝	-⅛
18½	9⅝	OwnM s	.28	1.6	164	18	17½	17⅝	+⅛
44½	24⅝	PNC s	1.32	3.0	448	44⅛	43⅝	44	+⅜
49½	39⅛	Pacar	1.40	2.8	261	49⅝	49	49½	-¼
19	8⅞	PacFst			1937	18½	17⅝	18⅛	+⅜
16	11⅝	PacTel	.80	5.7	172	14½	14	14	-¼
19¼	11½	PacoPh			48	18⅛	18	18	-⅛
11⅝	6⅝	PancMx	.13	1.2	75	11⅛	10⅞	11	+⅛
17¼	9	ParkOh	.60	6.3	91	9⅝	9	9½	+⅛
8⅛	4⅛	PatntM			100	5⅛	4⅞	5	
16⅝	8½	PaulHr	†		147	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+⅛
25¼	10½	Paychx			6	22½	22⅛	22½	
17⅛	10	PeakHC			31	11⅝	11¼	11¼	-⅛
10⅛	6½	PeoGld	.06	.9	441	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	-⅛
33½	22	Pentar s	.72	2.2	50	33	32½	32½	-⅛
15⅛	7⅛	PeopEx	.10r	1.0	1885	10	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
30½	23⅜	Petrlte	1.12	4.3	60	26¼	26	26⅛	+⅛
13½	4½	Phrmct			1152	8	6⅞	7⅛	+⅜
12⅛	7⅝	PSFS	.20e	1.6	2862	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
25	14¼	PhilGl	.53e	2.2	566	25⅛	24½	24½	+⅛
4	2	PhnxAm			16	4	3⅞	3⅞	
37½	21½	PicSav			1515	37⅛	37½	37½	+⅛
24½	15⅝	PicCaf s	.52	2.1	28	24½	24½	24½	
39⅝	29⅝	PioaHi	1.04	2.8	87	37¼	37⅛	37⅛	
10½	7⅛	PlenSt	.12	1.2	301	10¼	9⅝	10¼	+½
15	8	PoFolk			82	10⅛	10½	10⅝	
34	15⅝	PlcyMg			10035	16⅛	16	16⅛	-½
30¼	21⅝	Porex			105	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
3⅝	1⅝	Powell			31	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	+⅛
19⅝	9⅛	Powrtc s			186	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	-⅛
14⅛	7⅝	PwConv			100	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	-⅛
37⅛	21⅝	PrecCst	.12	.4	39	33	32¼	33	+⅛
18½	5	PrpdLg			466	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+½
7⅛	3	Priam			1458	7	6⅞	6⅞	
40	26	PriceC s			1108	38½	37⅛	38⅛	+⅜
16⅜	9	Prirnax			25	12⅝	12½	12½	-⅛
6	3⅝	ProdOp	.16	3.6	22	4½	4½	4½	
65⅝	26½	PropC s	.12	.2	125	62½	62	62	-½
14⅜	10⅝	PrsptTr	1.20	10.2	677	11⅝	11½	11¾	
22	13⅛	Provin			44	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	
38½	19½	PuriBn	.40	1.0	6	38½	37⅝	38½	+¾
		Q							
15½	6	QMS			473	11⅝	11⅜	11½	
11⅝	4⅝	Quadrx			160	11⅝	10⅝	11⅛	+⅛
17½	9	QuakCh	.42	2.5	31	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	
32¼	18	Quantm			6999	22⅝	22⅛	22½	
6⅝	2⅝	QuestM			235	5⅝	5½	5½	
27½	9¼	Quixote			315	25	24¼	24½	-¼
16¼	9	Quotrn			7221	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
		R							
10⅛	5	RAX	.01e	.1	326	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
21¼	13⅝	RPM	.62	3.1	893	20½	20¼	20¼	+⅛
16	8⅝	RadSys			140	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	-⅛
14¼	7	RadlnT			619	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	-⅛
9⅝	5⅛	Radion			65	9	8⅝	9	
7⅛	3	Ragen			98	5⅜	5⅛	5½	+⅛
38⅛	23⅛	Rainer	1.08	2.8	419	39	38⅜	38⅝	+¼
23½	16	RayEn	.24	1.1	85	22	21¼	21¼	-⅛
6⅛	1⅛	RediCr			73	1⅝	1½	1½	-⅛
25¼	17¼	Readng			32	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+⅛
13¼	5½	Recotn			45	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	-⅛
35½	25⅝	RedknL	.64	2.3	41	28	27¾	27¾	+½
16⅛	8⅝	Reeves			1355	14⅝	13⅝	14⅛	-⅛
8⅝	4⅝	RecyEl	.20	2.8	216	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	-⅛
10⅛	3½	Reliab			6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
10¼	7½	RpAuto	.16	1.7	20	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+¼
20⅛	9⅝	RpHlth			1178	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
15⅛	6⅝	Reuterl	.15e	1.1	44	13½	13⅛	13½	+¼
40⅛	22⅝	RevtrH	.33e	.9	504	38⅝	38⅛	38½	-⅛
60½	35⅝	RayRey	1.40	2.3	14	60½	57⅝	60	-½
23	10⅝	Rhodes	.32	1.4	89	22⅝	22	22⅝	+⅛
10	5	Riblim s			387	7⅛	7	7	-⅛
26⅛	17⅝	RichEl s			5	26	26	26	
18⅝	13⅝	Rival	.80	4.7	107	17	16⅝	16⅝	
44⅝	24⅝	RoadSv	1.10	2.7	500	42⅝	41⅛	41½	-1⅛
14½	11	RobNug	.06	.5	22	12⅝	12	12½	
13⅛	8⅛	RobVsn			154	11	10⅛	10⅛	-⅜
31⅛	19	Rouse s	.60	1.9	600	32	31⅝	32	+⅜
11⅛	6⅝	RoyPlm	†		8	8½	8	8½	
7	1⅛	RoyIRs			31	2½	2	2	-⅛
17⅛	9⅝	RustPel			36	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+⅜
23	10⅝	RyanF s			147	22	21⅝	21⅞	+⅛
		S							
16	8½	SAY Ind			238	9⅛	9½	9½	-¼
18	10⅛	SCI Sy			387	16⅝	16	16⅛	+¼
27⅛	15½	SEI			4256	26¼	25½	26¼	+½
11	5⅛	SFE	.10r	1.2	30	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
23	16	SRI	.80	4.0	277	20	19⅝	20	+⅜
28⅛	10¼	Safecd s	.24	.8	878	28½	26⅞	28⅛	+1½
57⅛	33⅛	Safeco	1.60	2.9	81	56⅛	55⅛	56	
15¼	10	SafHlt s			89	12½	11⅞	12⅛	
22½	10	StJude			74	19½	19	19	-¼
94½	55	StPaul	3.00	3.3	175	92½	91¼	92⅛	+½
8½	3½	SalCpt			502	8⅜	8⅛	8½	+⅛
10	4½	SanBar			8	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	-⅛
34½	17⅛	SavnF s	.88a	2.6	331	34½	33⅜	34¼	+⅜
25	14	SBkPS s	.44	1.8	73	25⅜	24⅝	25⅛	+⅛
13	6⅛	ScanOp			229	13	12⅝	12⅞	+⅛
20	8½	ScanTr s			291	18	17⅝	18	+¼
16⅛	9½	Scherer	.32	2.6	107	12⅝	12	12¼	-⅛
35	15⅛	SchlmA	.44	1.3	7	35	34⅝	35	
6⅛	3⅛	SciMic			5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
13¼	4⅛	SciSft			8	5⅝	5⅝	5½	
20	6	Scitex			81	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	-⅛
9½	3⅛	SeaGal			242	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
11⅛	5	Seagate			10950	11⅛	10⅝	11	+⅜
3⅝	1⅛	SecTag			86	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅝	1⅛	SEEQ			898	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+⅛
26¼	16	Selbel	.80	3.6	154	22½	22	22¼	+¼
8⅝	5⅛	Semicn			136	7⅛	7	7⅛	
9⅝	6¼	Sensor	.05	.6	3722	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+⅛
16⅛	11	SvcMer	.08	.6	1773	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
25½	17½	Svmst s	.84	3.6	292	23½	23¼	23½	+⅛
27	15⅛	Servico	†		15	22⅝	22	22½	+⅛
7⅝	3½	SvcFrct			365	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	-⅛
23⅛	12⅞	SevOak	.16	.7	451	22⅝	22¼	22½	-⅛
40	26⅝	ShrMed	.60	1.6	1699	38⅛	36½	38	+1⅝
48¼	29¼	Shwmt	1.84	3.9	631	47⅝	47⅛	47⅝	+⅛
23	12¼	Shelby s			164	22⅝	22¼	22⅛	+⅛
14½	8¼	Sheldl			21	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	-⅛
31⅛	24	Shoney s	.18	.6	399	29¾	29½	29⅝	-⅛
15½	10	ShonSo s			110	14⅛	14	14⅛	
9	3⅛	Silicon			24	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
17	9½	SiliconS			143	15⅝	15½	15⅝	-⅛
20¼	11¼	SilicVal			41	19½	19⅛	19½	
26¼	17	Silicnx			183	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	
9⅛	3⅝	Siltec			6	5	4⅝	4⅝	
26⅝	13⅜	Simpln	.80	3.3	24	24⅝	24½	24½	
15¼	10⅝	Sizeln s			4	12	12	12	
25⅛	12⅛	Sizzler s			108	20¼	20	20	-¼
12⅝	8⅝	Skipper	.08	.8	115	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
4	1⅛	SmithL			529	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
64⅛	39⅛	Society	1.92	3.0	1177	63⅛	63¼	63¼	+⅛
19⅝	6	Soctys s			1401	21	19⅝	20⅛	+1⅛
11¼	6⅛	Softech			12	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
20	11⅛	SoftwA			388	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	-½
35⅛	22	SonocP s	.68a	2.0	69	34⅝	34	34½	+½
22¼	10½	SonrFd	.60e	5.1	7	11⅝	11	11⅝	
5⅛	3⅛	SoHosp			52	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
29⅝	18⅝	SindFn	.42	2.8	135	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	-⅛
28⅛	16⅛	Soutrst	.68	3.3	171	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	
9⅝	5⅛	Sovran	.10	1.1	822	9⅝	8⅝	9⅛	+⅛
36⅛	23⅛	Sovran s	1.28	3.5	197	36⅛	35⅝	36⅛	+⅛
26	13⅛	Specdy			284	26	25⅝	26	+½
28¼	13½	Spctran			448	15⅝	15½	15½	
9⅛	5⅛	SpecCH	.07	.8	62	9⅛	9	9⅛	+⅛
17	13⅛	Spire			42	16	15½	15½	+⅜
12⅛	3½	StarSur			164	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	-⅛
9⅝	8⅝	StanBld	.20	2.3	28	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	-⅛
39	24	Standy	1.08	2.8	157	39	38⅝	39	+⅛
18⅝	11⅛	StdMic			615	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	-⅛
33½	21½	Stanhm	1.20	3.6	61	33½	32½	33½	+½
52¼	25⅛	StaStB s	.64	1.3	150	50	49⅝	50	+⅝
7⅝	3⅛	StateG	.05a	.7	1190	7⅝	7	7⅝	+⅛
7¼	4⅛	Steiger			13	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	+⅛
18⅝	12⅛	StewStv			26	14½	14⅛	14⅛	
25	21	StwInf	.72	3.1	26	23½	23	23⅛	
10½	6⅛	Stifel			275	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+½
24	13⅜	Stratus			1224	18⅝	18⅛	18½	-⅛
49⅛	29⅛	StrwCl s	.76	1.6	7	47½	47⅛	47⅛	
27¼	18	Strykr s			23	27	26⅝	26⅝	+¼
224½	131½	Subaru	2.28	1.1	134	200	198½	200	
100⅛	45¼	SubrB	1.92	1.9	36	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	+¼
5	1⅝	Summa			3764	5	4⅝	4⅞	-⅛
14⅝	7⅛	SumtHl	.10	1.0	1621	10	9⅝	10	+⅛
2⅝		SunCst			1075	2⅝	2	2¼	+⅛
13	8⅝	SunMed			35	12½	12	12¼	+¼
10	7½	SupSky			3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
4½	3	Suprtex			12	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	-⅛
14	8½	SymbT			646	11½	10½	11¼	+½
7⅝	4⅝	Syncor			966	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+⅛
14⅝	4	Syntech			178	8½	8⅛	8½	+⅛
5⅝	2½	Syntrex			278	5⅝	5¼	5¼	-⅛
14⅝	10¼	Syscon s	.20	1.5	181	13	12½	13	
26¼	8	SyAsoc			27	9⅝	9⅛	9½	+⅛
9¼	4	Systin			264	9⅝	9	9	-⅛
15⅛	7⅝	Sysinta			54	15	14½	14½	-½
27¼	18	Systmt	.08	.3	32	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+⅛
		T							
14	8	TBC			61	12½	12¼	12½	+⅛
28	18	TCA Cb	.16	.6	17	25⅝	25½	25½	+⅛
7	2⅝	TacViv s			5	3½	3½	3½	+⅛
26⅝	12⅞	Tandem			7080	25⅝	24⅛	24⅝	-⅛
7⅛	2⅝	Tandon			3089	6	5⅝	5⅝	-⅛
20¼	9	Telco			225	9⅝	9½	9½	-⅛
42½	23	TlcmA			1977	43⅝	42⅝	43½	+1⅛
12⅝	6⅝	TelPlus			1536	9⅝	8⅝	9	+¼
33¾	13½	Telecrd	.36	1.1	2628	33½	32⅝	32⅝	
5⅛	[illegible]	Telvid			530	4	3⅞	4	+⅛
19½	8½	Telabs			71	11½	11¼	11½	+⅛
27½	11½	Telxon s	.01		139	26	25⅝	25⅝	-⅛
10½	5½	Tempo	.14	1.4	12	10	10	10	
8⅛	2⅝	TermDt			4	2½	3⅛	3⅛	
17⅝	8⅝	Thermd			62	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
29⅛	18½	ThrdN s	.76	2.6	713	29	28½	28⅝	+⅛
13⅛	5⅝	Thortec			177	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+⅛
14⅝	4⅛	ThouTr			1543	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
1⅛	¼	Tiprary			527	⅜	⅜	⅜	
38	10⅛	TotlSy s			10	37⅛	36½	37	-½
17⅛	10	TrakAu			110	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	-⅛
12¼	6⅛	TriadSy			4	11½	11⅛	11⅛	-⅛
29⅝	20	TrusJo	.48	1.7	56	29	28½	29	+⅜
		U							
31⅛	19½	USLIC s	.80	2.6	419	30⅛	30	30⅛	-⅛
24⅛	13⅝	UTL			116	18	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
11⅛	5	Ultrsy	.08e	.8	666	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	-⅛
21	10⅛	Ungmn			4062	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+⅛
13½	6¼	Unifi s			688	13	12⅝	13	+¼
34⅝	19½	UnPlntr			42	34⅝	34	34	
28½	16	UACm s	.06	.2	214	27⅛	27½	27⅜	
11⅛	8¼	UBAlsk	.15r	1.6	140	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	-⅛
33⅝	21½	UBCol	1.08	3.3	1357	33⅛	32⅝	32⅝	+⅛
9⅝	4⅝	UFnGrp			268	6	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
24½	14⅛	UFstFd	.10e	.4	347	24⅛	23⅝	24	+¼
12¼	6	UGrdn	1.44t	14.9	337	11¼	10	11	+½
14⅛	9¼	UPresd			31	14½	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
5⅝	3	US Ant			40	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
37⅛	24⅝	US Bcp	1.00	2.7	422	37⅝	36⅞	37	+⅛
5⅝	2½	US Cap			177	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	-⅛
5⅝	2½	US Dsgn			303	3⅝	3⅛	3½	+⅛
22⅛	11⅛	US HltC	.05	.3	1209	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
4⅛	3⅛	US Shelt	.12	2.9	39	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	-⅛
23⅝	15	US Sur	.40e	2.0	1010	20	19⅝	19⅝	
53⅛	25¼	US Tr s	1.32	2.5	120	52⅝	51⅝	52⅝	+¼
25⅛	17¼	UStatn	.24	1.0	118	25	24⅝	24⅝	
27⅛	18½	UnTelev			148	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	+½
57⅛	39⅛	UVaBs	1.64	2.9	128	57⅛	56⅝	57⅛	
26½	16⅛	UnvFrn			49	26⅛	26	26½	
20⅛	11½	UnvHlt			1188	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+⅛
17	9⅝	UFSBk	.15e	.9	527	17	16½	17	+⅜
6⅝	4	Uscat	.28	4.7	48	6	5⅝	6	+⅛
		V							
8⅝	4⅝	VLI			333	5⅝	4⅝	5⅛	+⅛
18	10¼	VLSI			292	15⅝	15½	15½	
11⅛	3⅛	VMX			676	5⅛	5	5	
13¼	8½	VSE	.20	1.5	24	13⅝	13	13⅛	+1⅛
19½	6	ValidLg			986	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	-½
29⅝	12¼	ValFSL	†		106	26½	26	26	-½
47⅛	33½	ValNtl	1.32	2.8	248	46½	46	46½	+½
28⅛	19⅝	ValLn	.40	1.6	21x	25⅝	25¼	25¼	-⅛
14⅛	4	Vanzell			1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
6½	2⅝	Ventrex			1189	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
28⅝	14⅝	Vicorp	.12e	.7	1031	18½	17¼	18¼	+1
12⅝	6½	VieDeFr	.22e	2.9	106	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	
19⅝	9½	Viking			100	18¼	17⅝	18¼	+½
30⅛	13½	Viratek			187	29½	28⅝	29½	+½
12½	5⅛	Vodavi			223	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+⅛
27¼	14¼	Voltint			186	18⅝	18	18½	-¼
		W							
25¼	17⅝	WD 40	1.04	4.4	157	23⅝	23½	23½	
22	11⅝	WalbC s	.32	1.5	108	20⅝	20¼	20¼	
12	6⅝	WlkrTel			238	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	+¼
26⅛	19⅝	WshE	1.76	7.1	84	25	24⅝	24⅝	
35⅛	16⅛	WFSL s	.72b	2.1	307	35⅛	34½	35	+½
24⅝	11⅝	WMSB	.10e	.4	4475	27⅝	25⅝	26⅛	+⅜
11	6	Wavetk			259	10⅛	10⅛	10½	-⅛
15½	10½	Webb	.40	2.8	66	14½	14	14½	+⅛
34½	9⅝	WestFn			812	37	34½	36	+1½
21	9⅝	WstFSL			272	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	
10½	5⅛	WMicTc			21	10	9⅝	9⅝	-¼
21½	9⅝	WTlA s			224	20⅛	19⅝	20	
23	15½	WmorC	.40	2.2	775	18½	18¼	18½	
17½	8	WstwC s			71	14⅝	13⅝	14	+⅛
42⅝	26	Wetrra	.98	2.4	244	42	41¼	41¼	-⅛
7⅛	3¼	Wicat			805	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
13⅛	2½	Widcom			703	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
59¼	36	Willmt	1.65	2.9	439	57½	57	57⅛	+¼
20¼	9⅝	WillAL			1219	20⅛	19⅝	20	+⅛
25	13⅝	WmsSn			2	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+⅛
9⅝	4¼	WilsnF			963	7⅝	6⅝	7⅛	-⅛
7⅛	3½	Windmr			1238	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
21⅝	13⅛	WiserO	.60	4.6	121	13⅛	13	13⅛	-⅛
18⅛	11⅛	Woodhd	.60	4.4	29	13⅝	13½	13½	-⅛
26⅝	16	Worthg s	.44	1.7	234	26	25⅝	25⅝	+⅛
9	6⅛	Writer	.15e	1.8	2	8½	8½	8½	-¼
27⅛	20⅛	Wyman	.80	3.4	267	24	23½	23½	-½
		X							
6⅝	1½	Xebec			231	2	1⅝	2	
11½	5⅝	Xicor			547	10	9⅝	9⅝	
16¼	10¼	Xidex			3945	15⅛	14⅝	15	+⅝
		Y							
35⅛	15⅛	YlowF s	.54	1.6	526	33⅝	33¼	33½	
17⅛	10½	Ziegler	.48a	2.8	13	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
52¼	34	ZionUt	1.36	2.7	27	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	-⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Zivad			98	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	-⅛
17⅛	8⅛	Zondvn		.5	118	17½	17⅛	17⅝	

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a — dividend also extra(s).
b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
c — liquidating dividend.
cld — called.
d — new yearly low.
e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
g — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
nd — next day delivery.
P/E — price-earnings ratio.
r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
sls — sales.
t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
u — new yearly high.
v — trading halted.
vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
wd — when distributed.
wi — when issued.
ww — with warrants.
x — ex-dividend or ex-rights.
xdis — ex-distribution.
xw — without warrants.
y — ex-dividend and sales in full.
yld — yield.
z — sales in full.



ACROSS

1 Canned meat of W.W. II
5 Soft drink
9 Daring
14 Chaplin's widow
15 Superman's girlfriend
16 Hilo hello
17 Underclothing
19 Dud
20 Falls in folds
21 Nil
23 Pea soup
24 Thing
26 Statue with limitations
28 Imperial
32 Excuse from duty
35 Function
36 Stellar
38 Every, in Essen
39 Vamoose
41 Billed item
42 Castle in Spain
43 Split
44 Follower of Khomeini
46 Periphery
47 He wrote "Lie Down in Darkness"
49 Notre Dame feature
51 Cheap furniture: Slang
53 Schlemiel
54 First Lady in 1929
56 Jumna River city
58 Mantels
62 Re birds
64 Hard cider
66 Woody Allen movie: 1983
67 He caught for Whitey
68 Will-——-wisp
69 —— nous (confidentially)
70 PBS members
71 Betty of cartoons

DOWN

1 Realtor's sign
2 Strapped
3 "Don Giovanni" character
4 Chatterbox
5 Wear houses?
6 La-la preceder
7 City west of Vienna
8 Brains or beauty
9 Aplenty
10 Caucho
11 Silly behavior
12 Scat!
13 Yin and ——
18 Discarded cargo
22 Peal; reel
25 Musician Miller
27 Sky light
28 Essentials
29 Berkshire village
30 Thrown together
31 English actor Edward Gordon ——
33 Thresh
34 —— fatale
37 Re bees
40 Baltic island
42 Nth or third
44 Stump of a tree
45 Vine support
48 Kind of spoon or stick
50 Task for a handyman
52 Penetrating beams
54 Waste time
55 Child's device
57 ". . . fame for —— of ale, and safety": Shak.
59 Cat, in Córdoba
60 Aural twin
61 Straw beehive
63 Publicize
65 Snead's gp.

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DENNIS THE MENACE

"GOT ANYTHING YA WANT DUG UP, OR BURIED OR SPREAD AROUND?"

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

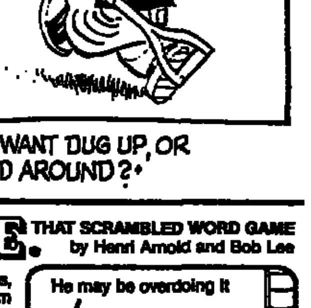
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

BALEF

KICCH

QUAPOE

NATIVY



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's | Jumbles: BURST TOKEN BANANA ENTITY
Answer: What he said when he was challenged to a duel—"I'LL TAKE A STAB AT IT"

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Algarve	17	63	13	55	o
Amsterdam	7	45	1	34	o
Athens	18	64	10	50	fr
Barcelona	15	59	5	41	o
Belgrade	4	39	-5	23	fr
Berlin	5	41	4	39	r
Brussels	8	46	5	41	cl
Bucharest	8	46	-2	28	fr
Budapest	2	36	-3	27	fo
Copenhagen	4	39	3	37	o
Costa Del Sol	20	68	9	48	fr
Dublin	9	48	2	36	cl
Edinburgh	8	46	2	36	sh
Florence	18	64	1	34	cl
Frankfurt	6	43	5	41	r
Geneva	12	54	1	34	cl
Helsinki	-2	28	-2	28	o
Istanbul	6	43	5	41	fo
Las Palmas	21	70	14	57	cl
Lisbon	17	63	12	54	o
London	12	54	1	34	fr
Madrid	18	64	7	45	cl
Milan	7	45	4	39	fo
Moscow	-1	30	-3	27	o
Munich	9	48	0	32	cl
Nice	15	59	8	46	o
Oslo	1	34	-3	27	cl
Paris	10	50	8	46	cl
Prague	6	43	3	37	o
Reykjavik	2	36	0	32	r
Rome	15	59	5	41	o
Stockholm	1	34	1	34	fr
Strasbourg	7	45	2	36	r
Venice	9	48	0	32	o
Vienna	4	39	1	34	o
Warsaw	8	46	2	36	cl
Zurich	9	48	-1	30	fr
MIDDLE EAST					
Ankara	11	52	0	32	sh
Beirut	—	—	—	—	na
Damascus	19	66	3	37	cl
Jerusalem	16	61	8	46	cl
Tel Aviv	21	70	10	50	o
OCEANIA					
Auckland	24	75	15	59	fr
Sydney	28	82	19	66	cl

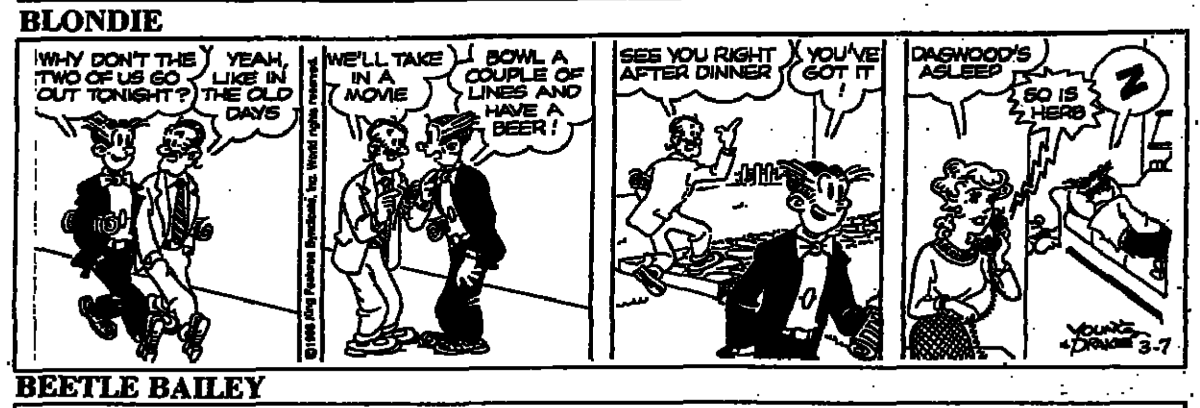
ASIA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	32	90	20	68	fr
Beijing	14	57	0	32	fr
Hong Kong	21	70	14	57	fr
Manila	32	90	22	72	fr
New Delhi	31	88	16	61	fr
Seoul	13	55	1	34	fr
Shanghai	20	68	4	39	fr
Singapore	27	81	23	73	r
Taipei	23	73	14	57	fr
Tokyo	9	48	3	37	o
AFRICA					
Algiers	16	61	13	55	r
Cairo	23	73	12	54	fr
Cape Town	25	77	16	61	fr
Casablanca	16	61	11	52	r
Harare	26	79	15	59	fr
Lagos	31	88	27	81	cl
Nairobi	27	81	15	59	cl
Tunis	18	64	13	55	cl
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	29	84	11	52	fr
Caracas	26	79	16	61	cl
Lima	28	82	18	64	cl
Mexico City	28	82	6	43	pc
Rio de Janeiro	32	90	23	73	cl
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	-5	23	-15	5	fr
Atlanta	17	63	2	36	pc
Boston	3	37	-3	27	sw
Chicago	1	34	-4	25	cl
Denver	19	66	-1	30	fr
Detroit	0	32	-1	30	st
Honolulu	29	84	21	70	fr
Houston	25	77	12	54	pc
Los Angeles	25	77	15	59	fo
Miami	24	75	12	54	fr
Minneapolis	-3	27	-9	16	st
Montreal	1	34	-5	23	fr
Nassau	26	79	20	68	fr
New York	5	41	0	32	pc
San Francisco	19	66	12	54	fr
Seattle	15	59	7	45	cl
Toronto	3	37	-2	28	cl
Washington	10	50	1	34	cl

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sw-snow; st-stormy.

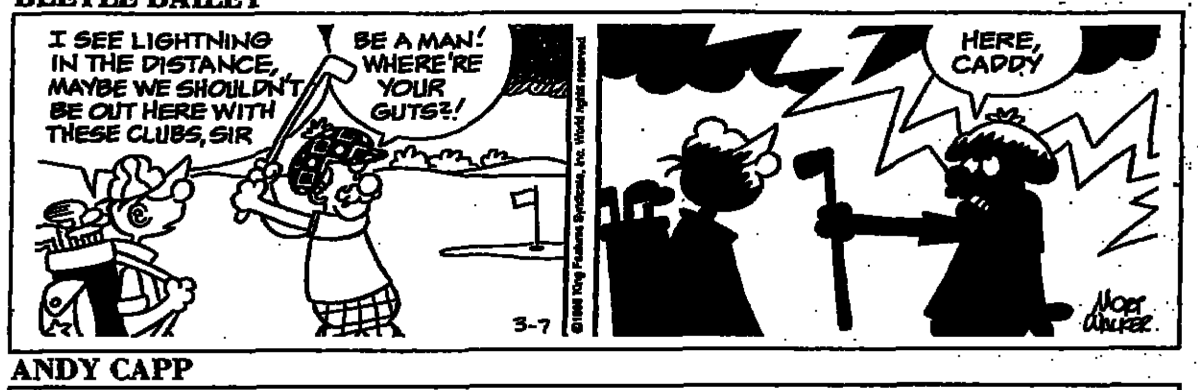
FRIDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Slight. FRANKFURT: Cloudy. Temp. 7—4 (45—39). LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 13—3 (55—37). MADRID: Cloudy. Temp. 17—8 (63—46). NEW YORK: Snow. Temp. 2—-1 (36—30). PARIS: Cloudy. Temp. 9—3 (48—37). ROME: Overcast. Temp. 16—7 (61—45). TEL AVIV: NA. ZURICH: Cloudy. Temp. 9—2 (48—36). BANGKOK: Foggy. Temp. 32—17 (90—63). HONG KONG: Fair. Temp. 22—15 (72—59). MANILA: Fair. Temp. 31—22 (88—72). SEOUL: Foggy. Temp. 12—1 (54—34). SINGAPORE: Showers. Temp. 28—24 (82—75). TOKYO: Fair. Temp. 9—2 (48—36).

PEANUTS

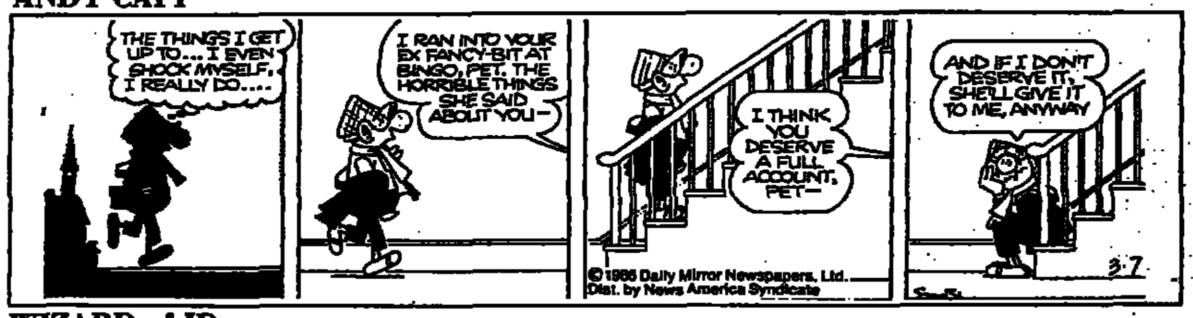
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



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WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

GARFIELD

BOOKS

GATHERING EVIDENCE: A Memoir

By Thomas Bernhard. Translated from the German by David McLintock. 340 pages. $19.95. Alfred A. Knopf, 201 East 40th Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Richard Eder

ON the evidence gathered in Thomas Bernhard's memoirs, the verdict must be guilty. That is clear enough. From birth, the Austrian writer has burned with a succession of prosecutorial fires: infantile, adolescent and adult. His very bedsheets reeked with accusation. He wet them each night, and his mother hung them from the window each morning for the instruction of the neighbors.

What is less clear is who the culprit may be. Society, for one: the narrow-minded Nazi bourgeoisie of prewar Austria and, barely transformed, the narrow-minded Catholic bourgeoisie afterward. Salzburg, the city he grew up in. Life itself; hence, the author's occasional threat to punish it with suicide. The reader, perhaps, whom the author treats with reiterations, a trackless and un-paragraphed sea of denunciation, sudden shifts and fearsome exaggerations.

The sun in Bernhard's world rises each morning under a strong suspicion. It has made no provision for him. "We are without parents," he wrote in the earlier "Gargoyles." "We are orphans. That is our condition and we shall not, Europe will not, escape from this condition ever again."

Some European critics have called Bernhard the heir to Franz Kafka and Robert Musil. He comes two generations deeper into the wreckage of Middle Europe's self-assurance. Kafka could write of the human experience as hope monstrously sabotaged. There was an initial light wending its way through his darkening labyrinth, and it gave his writings the delicacy that went with their anguish.

Bernhard, born in grievance, lacks such a light. He announces every frustration in advance and denounces it afterward. Kafka and, to a lesser degree, Musil, imparted a universal quality to alienation. Bernhard is a resolutely local phenomenon, constricted in the mountain hollows of the Austrian landscape and the shriveled ways of the cities.

What he retains is great energy and — despite his use of suicide as a perennial symbol (Austria has one of the world's highest rates) — an indomitable will to survive. His memoirs record modern times as a fulminating bomb-blast followed by the hopeless but unquenchable demands of buried victims to be dug out.

Written in five parts, and containing a good deal of overlapping material, the memoirs begin with Bernhard as an unhappy schoolboy living with his mother and stepfather on the Bavarian side of the Austrian-German frontier. He joins the Hitler youth organization. He distinguishes himself as a sprinter without overcoming his sense of life as implacably hostile.

He moves to a secondary school in Salzburg, living in a squalid boardinghouse and undergoing mindless discipline and a course of instruction that seems totally alien. He takes up the violin, mostly because it gives him a precious interval of privacy in the broom closet where he goes to practice. Later he studies singing; music becomes the only form of instruction that he can accept.

He survives the daily bombing raids that devastated much of the city. He leaves school to work briefly as a grocer's assistant, but contracts pleurisy. It is the beginning of years of illness and a horrendous pilgrimage through public hospitals and sanatoriums, one of which gives him the tuberculosis it was designed to prevent.

There are passages of great brilliance. His description of the bombing and the deadly atmosphere of the bomb shelters is nightmarish. So are the scenes in the hospital. The nurses, regularly stripping the beds of the dead patients, came to assume the image of figures whose job was to organize death. His job, as a patient, was to die.

The single note of brightness comes from his grandfather, a persistent and only rarely successful novelist. He is self-educated, original and indomitably buoyant. He encourages Bernhard's youthful disobedience by telling him: "When we make life difficult for our parents we make something of ourselves."

In this third literary generation, alienation strips away everything, even the artistic redemption of writing about it. Bernhard's denunciation of whatever consolations modern life erects for itself — he prefers Salzburg under the bombings; its beauty is a cosmetic over rot; he can't stand the music festival — has its counterpart in his style.

He writes, deliberately, a gray torrent. There are no paragraphs from beginning to end. To paragraph is to declare order, distinction, successiveness. Without the slightest signal or transition, he will go from a description of delivering bread, to his work at a carnival, to the air-raids. Signaling a shift of subject would assign importance to what went before or to what followed.

He reiterates on principle. After 50 pages describing the satisfaction he took working in the grocery store, he tells us, quite as if the 50 pages had not been written, that he found satisfaction working there.

Bernhard is declaring the bankruptcy of speech; as if, once he has said something, it remains unsaid. "Listen to me," he commands his readers. "But don't hear me." There is nothing to hear. Peremptoriness survives in his destroyed world; it is all that does survive. That is poor news, and just a little poorer for being written in the German.

Richard Eder is on the staff of the Los Angeles Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

D	A	M		A	C	A	R	E		S	C	A	L	A
E	V	A		B	U	R	E	N		E	O	L	I	C
C	A	R	I	B	B	E	A	N	C	R	U	I	S	E
K	I	T	T	Y		C	L	E	O		R	A	T	S
S	L	I	T		J	A	M	A	I	C	A			
			N	O	L	I			R	E	G	G	I	E
E	P	I		E	N	O	L	A		R	E	U	S	E
L	I	Q		A	N	T	I	G	U	A		A	T	L
I	N	U	R	N		O	V	E	R	T		O	O	S
S	K	E	E	T	S				S	E	R	E		
			T	O	R	T	O	L	A		U	L	N	A
S	L	U	R		T	O	T	E		S	H	O	O	T
C	U	R	A	C	A	O	A	N	D	A	R	U	B	A
A	P	A	C	E		T	R	I	A	D		P	E	N
M	E	L	E	E		S	Y	N	G	E		E	L	Y

3/7/86

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE diagramed deal illustrates an unusual maneuver that usually succeeds for the declarer. The bidding is not given, but might follow the section shown. In a traditional style, with all responder's jumps forcing, South would have a serious rebid problem. An invitational jump, to two no-trump or three diamonds, is available in the modern style.

South faces an acute communication problem after the lead of the spade queen, for his only entry is under fire before he can unblock diamonds. He is likely to survive, however, if he allows the spade queen to win. This duck is not aimed at cutting the defenders' communications, as it usually is, but unscrambling South's communications.

If West falls into the trap and perseveres routinely with spades, South breathes a sigh of relief and pitches dummy's diamond winners on his own spades. Then he can run diamonds and have nine sure tricks.

If, however, West takes times to consider that his partner has played the deuce, he may see through the plot. Why is South ducking with an ace-king combination in spades? The only plausible explanation is that he is hoping to unblock diamonds, so West should shift to a red suit. South is cut off from his hand and will fail by two tricks.

NORTH (D)
♠ 9
♥ A Q J 2
♦ A K
♣ Q 9 8 5 3 2

WEST
♠ Q J 10 5 4
♥ 10 7 3
♦ 8 6 2
♣ A 10

EAST
♠ 8 6 3 2
♥ K 9 8 4
♦ 7 5
♣ K J 8

SOUTH
♠ A K 7
♥ 6 5
♦ Q J 10 9 4 3
♣ 7 4

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 ♣	Pass	1 ♦	Pass
1 ♥	Pass	2 N.T.	Pass
3 N.T.	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the spade queen.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse March 6

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN	581	563
ACF Holding	289	285
Aegon	106.80	105.80
Akzo	163.70	161.50
Ahold	74.20	76
Amev	79.50	79.20
A'Dam Rubber	10.70	10.40
Amro Bank	106	103.40
BVG	234	232
Buehrmann T	156	155.50
Caland Hlds	24.50	24.30
Elsevier-NDU	172	172
Fokker	86.60	86.50
Gist Brocades	266.50	268
Heineken	228	223.50
Hoogovens	87.90	87
KLM	55.60	54.60
Naarden	54.50	55.50
Nat Neder	78.10	76.60
Nedlloyd	174.50	177.70
Oce Vander G	425	421
Pakhoed	68.20	68.40
Philips	62.50	61.70
Robeco	86.80	86
Rodamco	137.20	136.80
Rolinco	74.70	73.40
Rorento	49	48.50
Royal Dutch	169.20	170
Unilever	368	361
Van Ommeren	32.80	32.60
VMF Stork	273	288
VNU	301	303

ANP.CBS Gen'l Index : 251.40
Previous : 249.30

Brussels

Arbed	2050	2000
Bekaert	9450	9445
Cockerill	166	172
Cobepa	4495	4590
EBES	4600	4650
GB-Inno-BM	4310	4300
GBL	2990	3000
Gevaert	6600	6640
Hoboken	7200	7250
Intercom	2390	2420
Kredietbank	12675	12675
Petrofina	6560	6570
Soc Generale	2525	2540
Sofina	8430	8540
Solvay	8100	8110
Traction Elec	5780	5800
UCB	6800	6800
Unerg	2710	2720
Vieille Montagne	6230	6300

Current Stock Index : 3273.27
Previous : 3293.28

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	331.50	325.70
Allianz Vers	2200	2240
Altana	425	421
BASF	314.70	315.50
Bayer	330	330
Bay. Hypo bank	575	570
Bay Vereinsbank	521	513
BBC	268.50	268
BHF-Bank	500	502
BMW	540	535
Commerzbank	294.50	297
Conti Gummi	228	217.50
Daimler-Benz	1289	1248
Degussa	456	464.80
Deutsche Babcock	286	304
Deutsche Bank	797	807
Dresdner Bank	395	399
GHH	236	221.50
Harpener	354	354
Hochtief	810	810
Hoechst	321.20	322.50
Hoesch	169	169.50
Horten	237	238
Hussel	527	517
IWKA	320	318
Kali + Salz	328.50	330.20
Karstadt	375	378.20
Kaufhof	449	462
Kloeckner H-D	300	295
Kloeckner Werke	104.50	102
Krupp Stahl	178	180
Linde	612	609
Lufthansa	283	283
MAN	192	198.50
Mannesmann	251	247
Muench Rueck	3950	3690
Nixdorf	572	577
PKI	790	790
Porsche	1222	1200
Preussag	240.50	240
PWA	195	191
RWE	228.50	224
Rheinmetall	465	455
Schering	536	543
SEL	295	287
Siemens	737	740
Thyssen	174.80	175
Veba	295	294
Volkswagenwerk	553	555.50
Wella	735	749

Commerzbank Index : 2012.40
Previous : 2005.28

Hong Kong

Bk East Asia	19.70	19.80
Cheung Kong	19.50	19.40
China Light	15.90	15.90
Green Island	8	8
Hang Seng Bank	46.50	45.50
Henderson	1.82	1.83
China Gas	13.20	13
HK Electric	8.55	8.55
HK Realty A	10.30	10.60
HK Hotels	36	34.75
HK Land	6.35	6.25
HK Shang Bank	7.80	7.80
HK Telephone	10.30	10.20
HK Yaumatei	3.90	3.825
HK Wharf	6.60	6.55
Hutch Whampoa	26	26.20
Hysan	6.43	6.45
Jardine	12.10	12.40
Jardine Sec	14.20	14.10
Kowloon Motor	9.40	9.40
Miramar Hotel	3.55	3.60
New World	5.50	5.55
SHK Props	11	10.90
Stelux	1.35	1.36
Swire Pacific A	32	31.75
Tai Cheung	1.83	1.85
Wing On Co	1.40	1.40
Winsor	4.50	4.55
World Int'l	2.25	2.25

Hang Seng Index : 1668.51
Previous : 1664.53

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev
AECI	1075	1050
Anglo American	4735	4225
Anglo Am Gold	22100	21800
Barlows	1505	1500
Blyvoor	1540	1575
Buffels	7200	7150
De Beers	1940	1900
Driefontein	5250	5250
Freegold	3040	3050
GFSA	4000	3950
Harmony	3465	3450
Hiveld Steel	502	500
Kloof	2150	2170
Nedbank	680	665
Rusplat	3050	3035
SA Brews	935	915
St Helena	3975	3950
Sasol	765	765
Welkom	2010	2025

Composite Stock Index : 1309.50
Previous : 1286.70

London

	Close	Prev.
AA Corp	$15⅝	$15¼
Allied-Lyons	318	306
Anglo Am Gold	582	582
Ass Brit Foods	288	288
Ass Dairies	148	148
Barclays	489	499
Bass	693	693
B.A.T.	370	371
Beecham	348	353
BICC	310	308
BL	59	42
Blue Circle	603	601
BOC Group	259	254
Boots	235	238
Bowater Indus	303	305
BP	525	526
Brit Telecom	215	215
Brit Aerospace	563	578
Britoil	175	181
BTR	448	442
Burmah	326	328
Cable Wireless	688	678
Cadbury Schw	170	166
Charter Cons	246	248
Commercial U	290	285
Cons Gold	467	474
Courtaulds	254	250
Dalgety	275	273
De Beers	710	710
Distillers	630	632
Driefontein	$19⅝	$19⅝
Fisons	506	511
Free St Ged	$11¼	$11¼
GEC	208	210
Gen Accident	828	825
GKN	332	334
Glaxo	992	992
Grand Met	411	430
GRE	788	786
Guinness	283	286
GUS	11½	11½
Hanson	164	166
Hawker	525	531
ICI	967	964
Imperial Group	322	322
Jaguar	435	456
Land Securities	317	318
Legal General	789	787
Lloyds Bank	529	529
Lonrho	259	249
Lucas	623	631
Marks and Sp	198	191
Metal Box	640	655
Midland Bank	479	479
Nat West Bank	729	724
P and O	523	523
Pilkington	423	420
Plessey	214	214
Prudential	882	879
Racal Elect	196	194
Randfontein	596	$96½
Rank	524	524
Reed Intl	799	814
Reuters	438	438
Royal Dutch £	45 29/32	46 3/32
RTZ	624	632
Saatchi	905	915
Sainsbury	392	392
Sears Holdings	125½	127½
Shell	698	708
STC	116	118
Std Chartered	522	499
Storehouse	298	305
Sun Alliance	658	652
Tate and Lyle	597	595
Tesco	335	341
Thorn EMI	469	467
T.I. Group	471	457
Trafalgar Hse	314	316
THF	160	162
Ultramar	206	211
Unilever £	14 19/32	14 45/64
United Biscuits	232	231
Vickers	423	431
Woolworth	518	515

F.T. 30 Index : 1299.40
Previous : 1301.30
F.T.S.E. 100 Index : 1566.20
Previous : 1569.30

Milan

Banca Comm	22400	22370
Cigahotels	12800	12390
CIR	10100	9999
Cred Ital	3520	3488
Eridania	15300	15280
Farmitalia	23400	23350
Fiat	9999	9800
Generali	96100	93910
IFI	20720	20400
Italcementi	58300	57300
Italgas	2546	2363
Italmobiliari	112000	108700
Mediobanca	167200	166000
Montedison	3940	3770
NBA	4225	4215
Olivetti	12900	12600
Pirelli	4831	4590
RAS	200000	188200
Rinascente	1346	1270
SIP	3325	3270
SME	1480	1461
Snia	6949	6796
Standa	17240	16990
Stet	4740	4600

MIB Current Index : 1293
Previous : 1267

Paris

Air Liquide	627	622
Alsthom Atl.	412.50	422
Av Dassault	1160	1190
Bancaire	1080	1105
BIC	572	568
Bongrain	1615	1610
Bouygues	974	965
BSN-GD	3270	3225
Carrefour	3260	3200
Chargeurs	1149	1138
Club Med	471	466
Darty	2510	2431
Dumez	1070	1055
Elf-Aquitaine	259	258
Europe 1	N.Q.	—
Gen Eaux	1175	1143
Hachette	1900	1780
Lafarge Cop	993	980
Legrand	2870	2917
Lesieur	851	860
L'Oreal	3045	3032
Martell	1480	1450
Matra	1830	1800
Merlin	2965	2975
Michelin	2297	2210
Moet Hennessy	2098	2005
Moulinex	67.20	68
Occidentale	831	841
Pernod Ric	916	901
Perrier	528	530
Peugeot	896	895
Printemps	527	518
Radiotechn	613	574
Redoute	2160	2170
Roussel Uclaf	1345	1340
Sanofi	649	661
Skis Rossignol	1200	1220
Telemecan	3035	2980
Thomson CSF	920	920
Total	327	312

CAC Index : 211.80
Previous : 207.00

Singapore

	Close	Prev.
Cold Storage	N.Q.	2.58
DBS	4.88	4.92
Fraser Neave	6.25	6.30
How Par	1.90	1.90
Inchcape	1.46	1.48
Malayan Banking	4.34	4.20
OCBC	6.75	6.85
OUB	2.28	2.30
OUE	1.88	1.89
Shangri-la	2.51	1.91
Sime Darby	N.Q.	1.34
S'pore Land	N.Q.	2.57
S'pore Press	6.50	6.40
S Steamship	0.58	0.58
St Trading	2.07	2.07
UOB	3.14	3.16
United Overseas	0.87	0.88

Straits Times Ind Index : 619.82
Previous : 622.75

Stockholm

AGA	N.A.	183
Alfa Laval	N.A.	388
Asea	N.A.	370
Astra	N.A.	490
Atlas Copco	193	193
Boliden	172	N.Q.
Electrolux	264	260
Ericsson	254	255
Esselte	N.Q.	490
Handelsbanken	301	314
Pharmacia	194	205
Saab-Scania	380	375
Sandvik	610	610
Skanska	120	128
SKF	294	305
SwedishMatch	233	225
Volvo	302	305

Affaersvaerlden Index : 524.70
Previous : 523.20

Sydney

ACI	3.40	3.37
ANZ	5.30	5.34
BHP	6.32	6.40
Boral	3.76	3.76
Bougainville	2.30	2.30
Coles	4.47	4.46
Comalco	2.08	2.07
CRA	5.82	5.90
CSR	2.92	2.95
Dunlop	3.07	3.07
Elders Ixl	3.50	3.56
ICI Australia	2.30	2.32
Magellan	1.50	1.48
MIM	2.48	2.48
Nat Aust Bank	5.46	5.46
News Corp	12.70	12.82
N Broken Hill	2.31	2.32
Poseidon	3.10	2.95
Old Coal Trust	1.35	1.35
Santos	5.23	5.06
Thomas Nation	3.21	3.22
Western Mining	5.42	5.48
Westpac Banking	5.36	5.46
Woodside	1.82	1.82

All Ordinaries Index : 1053.90
Previous : 1058.50

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai	396	394
Asahi Chemical	773	788
Asahi Glass	963	964
Bank of Tokyo	755	734
Bridgestone	542	548
Canon	1010	1000
Casio	1440	1460
C.Itoh	481	441
Dai Nippon Print	1410	1410
Daiwa House	944	937
Daiwa Securities	965	947
Fanuc	4980	4900
Fuji Bank	1580	1560
Fuji Photo	1830	1840
Fujitsu	1010	999
Hitachi	747	742
Hitachi Cable	836	843
Honda	1070	1050
Japan Air Lines	12280	12300
Kajima	555	550
Kansai Power	2230	2230
Kawasaki Steel	149	145
Kirin Brewery	915	910
Komatsu	478	470
Kubota	352	347
Kyocera	4470	4440
Matsu Elec Inds	1260	1280
Matsu Elec Works	945	927
Mitsubishi Bank	1500	1460
Mitsubishi Chem	551	560
Mitsubishi Elec	343	336
Mitsubishi Heavy	377	388
Mitsubishi Corp	638	635
Mitsui and Co	444	435
Mitsukoshi	480	445
Mitsumi	1240	1150
NEC	1240	1230
NGK Insulators	940	970
Nikko Sec	760	755
Nippon Kogaku	1080	1060
Nippon Oil	889	879
Nippon Steel	165	164
Nippon Yusen	322	325
Nissan	553	558
Nomura Sec	1320	1270
Olympus	1030	1050
Pioneer	1720	1600
Ricoh	742	738
Sharp	890	892
Shimazu	885	872
Shinetsu Chemical	1010	975
Sony	3640	3600
Sumitomo Bank	1740	1780
Sumitomo Chem	261	262
Sumitomo Marine	727	750
Sumitomo Metal	146	144
Taisei Corp	282	283
Taisho Marine	624	599
Takeda Chem	1150	1130
TDK	3950	3930
Teijin	485	492
Tokio Marine	950	975
Tokyo Elec. Power	3190	3200
Toppan Printing	1190	1200
Toray Ind	518	503
Toshiba	359	348
Toyota	1200	1190
Yamaichi Sec	765	749

Nikkei 225 : 13081.46
Previous : 13097.46
New Index : 1114.16
Previous : 1101.24

Zurich

Adia	4975	4980
Alusuisse	445	420
Autophon	6775	6750
Bank Leu	4210	4225
Brown Boveri	1765	1770
Ciba Geigy	3980	3950
Credit Suisse	3780	3730
Electrowatt	3475	3400
Interdiscount	4040	4000
Jacob Suchard	7400	7300
Jelmoli	3625	3600
Landis Gyr	1980	2850
Moevenpick	5250	5225
Nestle	8450	8425
Oerlikon-B	1560	1610
Roche Baby	12950	12775
Sandoz	11720	11750
Schindler	4125	4100
Sulzer	450	450
Surveillance	5400	5300
Swissair	2000	1975
SBC	542	550
Swiss Reinsurance	2640	2650
Swiss Volksbank	2540	2550
Union Bank	4975	4950
Winterthur	[illegible]	[illegible]
Zurich Ins	2940	2915

SBC Index : 622.75
Previous : 621.30

N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available; xd: ex-dividend.

Toronto *March 6*

Canadian stocks via AP

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
2227	Abti Prce	$26½	25¾	25⅞	— ⅛
5300	Agnico E	$24	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
5100	Agra Ind A	$14¼	13¾	14	
41490	Alt Energy	$11¾	11¼	11½	+ ½
117850	Alta Nat	$15¼	15	15¼	+ ¼
910	Algoma St	$17½	17½	17½	
3770	A Borick o	$9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	— ⅛
144540	Atco I f	$9⅛	9	9	
2250	BP Canada	$26½	26½	26½	— ¼
227856	Bank BC	380	370	375	
110653	Bank N S	$12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅜
25400	Batoo	$23¾	23¼	23¾	+ ¼
6597	Bonanza R	285	275	285	+10
1000	Bralorne	200	200	200	—10
6000	Bramalea	$16½	16½	16½	
1843	Brenda M	$8¾	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
257576	BCFP	$15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ½
7870	BC Res	164	160	162	— 1
5859	BC Phone	$25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	— ¼
1450	Brunswk	$14	13½	14	+ ⅜
2400	Budd Can	$37½	36¾	37¼	— ¼
86450	CAE	$20¼	19¾	20¼	+ ¼
900	CCL A	$20	19¾	20	
18595	CCL B f	$20¼	19¾	20	+ ¼
93006	Cad Frv	$15	14⅝	15	+ ⅜
120475	Campeau f	$24½	23½	24½	+ ¾
3443	C Nor West	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ¼
800	C Packrs	$35⅝	35½	35⅝	+ ¼
7209	Can Trust	$45	43⅝	45	+ 1
100	C Tung	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
200	CGE	585	85	85	
292265	CI Bk Com	$18⅛	17⅝	17¾	— ¼
234963	CTire A f	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
1900	C Util B	$18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
17700	Cara	$25	24½	24½	— ⅜
5013	Celanese	$15	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅜
22644	Cemrl Tr	$16	15⅝	16	+ ¼
25119	Cineplex	$14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅜
24000	C Distb A	$5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	
16525	CDistb B f	$5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
5290	CTL Bank	$9	8¾	9	
300	Conwest A	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
5200	Coseka R	170	145	120	+ 5
400	Costain A	$15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
5700	Crownx	$28¾	28	28⅝	+ ¾
14700	Czar Res	140	135	140	+ 5
69017	Daon Dev	405	375	385	—15
9400	Denison A p	$10¾	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
7200	Denison B f	$10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
4700	Develcon	$5	5	5	
3400	Dickson A f	$8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
350	Dickson B	$7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
121974	Dofasco	$30⅛	29¾	29⅞	+ ⅛
38430	Donohue	$26	25⅝	26	+ ½
10906	Du Pont A	$31⅞	31½	31⅞	+ ½
77654	Dylex A	$17⅝	17¼	17½	
74400	Elctham X	$12⅛	11¾	12⅛	+ 1
625	Emco	$26	25½	26	+ ¾
7340	Equity Svr	505	485	475	— 5
6350	FCA Intl	$27⅞	27½	27⅝	+ ⅜
15341	C Falcon C	$16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅜
99010	Ficnbridge	$24⅞	23½	24⅝	+ 1
24246	Fed Ind A	$15¾	14⅝	15⅝	+ ½
6300	Fed Pion	$28	27½	27½	— ½
300	F City Fin	$11⅞	11½	11½	— ⅜
2530	Gendis A	$24⅝	23⅝	24¼	+ ⅝
900	Geac Comp	$6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
8266	Gibraltar	$9¾	9⅛	9½	+ ⅜
17200	Goldcorp f	$7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
2000	Graft G	$15	14¼	14¾	
128200	GL Forest	$22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	
7324	Greyhnd	$27⅝	27¼	28½	+ ¾
15675	Hawker	$25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
93810	Hayes D	$14	13⅞	14	
119765	Hees Intl	$29	28⅜	29	+ ¼
8423	H Bay Co	$26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅜
192240	Imasco	$28⅜	27	28½	+1¼
5750	Indal	$24	23	24	+ 1
200	Inglis	$20	20	20	+ ⅜
3700	Inland Gas	$11⅞	11⅛	11½	+ ¼
7400	I Corona a	$15⅛	15	15	— ⅜
23000	Intl Thom	$10⅞	8⅛	8⅝	
7382	Inter Pipe	$38	38⅛	38¼	— ⅜
399681	Ipsco	$12	11	11	— ⅜
20308	Jannock	$23	22⅞	23	
800	Kelsey H	$21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	— ¼
3000	Kerr Add	$15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
3630	Labatt	$27	26¼	26¾	— ¼
18000	LOnt Cem	$23	21⅝	22⅜	+ ⅝
76421	Loblaw Co	$28	27⅝	27½	+ ⅛
4729	Lumonics	$15	14⅝	15	
7100	MICC	295	290	295	+ 5
16342	Mclell N X	$18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅛
2107	Maritime f	$14	13⅞	14	+ ¼
30795	Marland E	215	210	215	
39253	Molson A f	$24⅝	24	24⅝	+ ⅛
62189	Molson B	$24½	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
4000	Nabisco L	$33	32½	33	
322370	Noranda	$18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	+ ½
14601	Norcen	$13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
95452	Nva AltA f	$6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
100	Nowsco W	$10	10	10	— ⅛
22835	NuWst sp A	33½	33½	33½	
500	Oakwood	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
52609	Omnibus a	345	320	345	+25
33465	Oshawa A f	$38⅜	37½	38⅜	+1⅛
6650	Pac W Airln	$13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
1475	Pamour	$10½	10⅜	10½	
7380	PanCan P	$25½	25	25	— ⅛
1404	Pembina	$14½	14	14	— ½
37378	Pine Point	$9⅝	9	9	— ⅜
114678	Placer	$23	22¼	22⅞	+ ⅛
1000	Que Sturg o	425	425	425	—[illegible]
13125	Rayrock f	$7⅝	6⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
14570	Redpath	$21	20⅝	21	[illegible]
1267	Reedst I Sp	$20¼	20¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
2750	Rogers A	$19⅞	19⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
6485	Roman	$11½	11¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
3620	Rothmen	$31⅝	30⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
26400	Sceptre	265	248	[illegible]	[illegible]
2380	Scotts f	$36⅛	35⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
130485	Sears Can	$13	12⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
22500	Selkirk A f	$24⅝	24⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]
37934	Shell Can	$21⅝	21	[illegible]	[illegible]
8800	Sherritt	$7⅝	7¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Slater B f	$12⅝	12⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
10000	Southam	$19⅞	19⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
22866	Spar Aero f	$27⅝	27	27½	[illegible]
74128	Stelco A	$27⅝	26½	[illegible]	[illegible]
10000	Sulpetro	66	64	[illegible]	[illegible]
3900	Steep R	270	259	[illegible]	[illegible]
900	Tara	$19⅝	19⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
7900	Teck Cor A	$19	18	19	+1
128098	Teck B f	$20⅝	19⅝	20⅝	+1⅛
67250	Tex Can	$26⅝	26⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
35800	Thom N A	$29⅛	28⅝	29	+ ⅛
242798	Tor Dm Bk	$22⅛	21⅝	22⅛	+ ¼
15885	Torstar B f	$46⅛	44⅛	46⅛	+ ½
2712	Traders A f	$34½	33½	33½	— ¼
5410	Trns Mt	$11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
4808	Trinity Res	180	80	100	+20
34744	TrnAlta UA	$26½	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
29107	TrCan PL	$17⅞	17⅛	17⅝	
7952	Trimac	265	255	265	
89630	Trilon A	$29⅝	27	29¼	+ ⅛
308	Trizec A f	$33	32⅝	33	
96750	Turbo	42	40	40	— 1
17394	Unicorp A f	$8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
200	Un Carbid	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
4380	U Entprise	$11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
13689	U Keno	$8¼	8	8	— ¼
8401	Verstl A f	340	325	330	+ 5
1300	Vestgron	240	225	240	+15
8270	Wardair	$19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ½
674	Weldwod	$22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅜
5900	Westmin	$10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
3425	Weston	$130	128	128	—1½
202000	Woodwd A	$7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
	Total sales	24,222,480 shares			

	Close	Previous
TSE 300 Index:	2,914.00	2,897.50

Montreal *March 6*

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
74574	Bank Mont	$28⅛	27½	28⅛	+ ⅜
1400	BombrdrA	$17½	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
9865	BombrdrB	$17½	16⅞	17⅜	
7380	CB Pak	$28	27⅝	27⅝	+ ¼
28640	Cascades	$15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
1200	CIL	$25½	25	25½	+1⅛
12752	ConBath	$25⅝	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
43661	DomTxtA	$18⅛	17⅜	18	+ ⅜
10326	Gaz Metro	$11¼	11	11⅛	— ⅛
28375	MntTrst	$19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
25727	NatBk Cda	$24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
108010	Power Corp	$29⅝	28⅞	29⅜	+ ⅜
101439	Provigo	$19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅜
100	RollandA	$21	21	21	
32223	Royal Bank	$28⅝	28	28⅝	+ ⅝
5229	RoyTrstco	$30⅝	30	30	+ ⅛
10725	SteinbrgA	$40⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	+2

Total Sales 4,779,776 shares.

	Close	Previous
Industrials Index*:	1,486.82	1,485.27

*Base value now 1000 instead of 100.

مكبرا | من الأصل

SPORTS

Barcelona, a 1-0 Winner, Faces Tough Task in Turin

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Barcelona has won the battle, but Juventus is convinced it will win the war in the quarterfinal of European soccer's Champions Cup.

A goal in the 81st minute by Julio Alberto earned the home team a 1-0 first-leg victory Wednesday night against Juventus, the defending champion. But Barcelona's coach, Terry Venables, had mixed feelings about his team's chances of surviving the March 19 return in Turin. "I don't know if one goal is enough, but I'm glad we scored it," he said. "Juventus is a great team."

It was the first loss in Europe for Juventus since a 2-0 defeat by Bordeaux last April in the second leg of the 1985 semifinal, but the Italians had been safely cushioned by a 3-0 first-leg lead.

The Juventus coach, Giovanni Trapattoni, said his team could make up the deficit against Barcelona in Turin. "We'll run some risks, there will be some shivers, but I have the idea we can also score some goals," he said.

He said Juventus had deserved a draw in Barcelona. "We fully merited one, though we were a bit disorganized in midfield during the second half," he said.

But Trapattoni had kind words for the host team. "Our midfield was exhausted at the end, and Barcelona showed that they are one of the best sides in Europe," he said.

Bayern Munich, a three-time winner of the Champions Cup, also faces a difficult second-leg task after managing only a 2-1 home victory over Anderlecht of Belgium.

Dieter Hoeness and Roland Wolfarth gave Bayern a 2-0 lead at the half, but Anderlecht replied in the 72d minute through Danish international Henrik Andersen. That goal could prove important because away goals count double in the event of a tied aggregate score.

In European Cup Winners' Cup action Wednesday night, Dynamo Kiev scored an away victory over Rapid Vienna, 4-1, and Atletico Madrid won, 2-0, at Red Star Belgrade. Meanwhile, Inter Milan blitzed Nantes of France, 3-0, in the first leg of a UEFA Cup quarterfinal in Milan and Real Madrid, the UEFA holder, gained a 3-0 decision at home against Neuchâtel Xamax of Switzerland.

Before 120,000 spectators at Nou Camp Stadium, Barcelona got its winning goal eight minutes from the end on a 30-yard drive by Julio Alberto.

Barcelona, playing without the suspended Aldo Serena and the injured Bernd Schuster, had three solid chances to score in the game's first few minutes.

But once the initial flurry was over Juventus began to take control in midfield, and French international Michel Platini launched his teammates toward the Barcelona goal with precision passes and crosses.

In the second half, Barcelona's Steve Archibald, the Scottish international, had two near-misses. In the 52d minute, Archibald received after escaping into space inside the Juventus area, but shot just wide. Ten minutes later, despite being closely marked by two defenders, he fired a sharp shot on the turn that was smothered by the goalie.

In Munich, Bayern Coach Udo Lattek said he was deeply disappointed with his team's narrow triumph. "We could have nailed the victory down in this game," he said. "We should have had four or five goals. We have made it difficult for ourselves in the return match." Said Anderlecht's coach, Arie Haan: "Now we only need a 1-0 victory at home, which I think we can do."

In Milan, Nantes looked rusty after going for a month without a competitive league game because of inclement weather in France.

Alessandro Altobelli of Inter scored in the 13th minute off a cross by Giuseppe Bergomi, and Marco Tardelli tallied in the 62d minute. Karl-Heinz Rummenigge finished the scoring 14 minutes from the end when he hit the bar with a header and then followed the ball into the net.

In the other matches of the Champions Cup, two Scandinavian teams drew away from home. IFK Göteborg of Sweden tied Aberdeen, 2-2, in Scotland, and Kuusysi Lahti of Finland held Steau Bucharest to a scoreless draw in Romania.

The Swedes pulled even on a last-minute goal from Jonny Ekstrom, who beat Bryan Gunn, standing in for goalie Jim Leighton (out with an eye infection). Aberdeen had taken a 2-1 lead in the 79th minute on a goal from John Hewitt, a substitute.

In Vienna, Igor Belanov scored twice for Dynamo Kiev against Rapid. In Belgrade, Uruguayan Jorge da Silva netted a goal in each half for Atletico against Red Star, which finished the match with only 10 men after an ejection.

In the other quarterfinals of the Cup Winners' Cup, Dukla Prague of Czechoslovakia edged Portugal's Benfica, 1-0, and East Germany's Dynamo Dresden beat Bayer Uerdingen of West Germany, 2-0.

In the UEFA Cup, Hugo Sanchez gave Real Madrid the only goal it needed in the 33d minute. In the other UEFA quarterfinal played Wednesday, Hajduk Split of Yugoslavia beat Waregem of Belgium, 1-0. *(UPI, AFP)*

Reuters

Karl-Heinz Rummenigge followed the ball into the net after scoring Inter's final goal against Nantes.

Hawks, Wilkins Still Tormenting 76ers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PHILADELPHIA — The Atlanta Hawks have the Philadelphia 76ers' number, and against the 76ers, Dominique Wilkins has the numbers.

Behind 37 points from Wilkins, the Hawks beat Philadelphia here Wednesday night, 122-114 in overtime, for their second victory in as many nights over the 76ers.

It is unusual for a team to beat another good team on successive nights in the National Basketball Association. It's especially rare if the second game is played on the home court of the team that lost the first one.

The Hawks had scored a rather easy 128-121 victory Tuesday night in Atlanta — again led by Wilkins with 32 points. In the team's four victories over Philadelphia without a defeat this year, Wilkins has scored a total of 126 points.

"I like the ball when we're down or need a basket," said Wilkins, a forward, who scored eight points in Wednesday's overtime. "I feel like I can score. I like the pressure situations."

The 76ers held a 62-53 lead at halftime, but an 18-2 run in the middle of the third quarter put Atlanta ahead. Philadelphia had to battle from behind in the last quarter — Julius Erving's dunk with seven seconds left in regulation tied the score, 108-108, and when Wilkins missed a three-point shot at the buzzer it was overtime.

Bobby Jones, the 76ers' best defender, forced Wilkins into 12-of-31 shooting, but couldn't stop him in overtime. "Bobby worked very hard, but Dominique is a great offensive player," said Matt Guokas, the Philadelphia coach. "What hurt us was when we got him to miss, we did not rebound very well."

After 62 games a year ago, the Hawks were 25-37; they failed to make the playoffs. Now, with the back-to-back victories, they are 37-25 and two games behind Philadelphia for the third-best record in the league's Eastern Conference. If they can pass the 76ers or finish ahead of Detroit, they would have the home-court advantage in the first round of the playoffs.

The Hawks, in second place in the Central Division, don't figure to catch Milwaukee, but "we're within striking distance of the 76ers now," said Willis, who had 20 points and 12 rebounds in 36 minutes. "We hope we can move up in the playoff picture." *(LAT, UPI)*

NBA FOCUS

The Associated Press

Larry Bird was grounded, above, grappling with George Gervin, but scored a game-high 26 points to lead Boston past Chicago, 108-97, on Wednesday. The Celtics have won 18 straight at home.

Girardelli, Despite Slump, Set to Retain Ski Crown

United Press International

LONDON — Marc Girardelli is comfortably on course to wrap up his second successive overall World Cup title, heading into the North American portion of the four-month ski circuit.

The fortunes of the 22-year-old Girardelli have changed dramatically since the 1984-85 season, when he dominated the slalom and giant slalom to pick up 11 victories en route to his first overall cup crown.

With seven races in the United States and Canada to go, Girardelli has already conceded the slalom title to this year's wunderkind — Rok Petrovic of Yugoslavia. Girardelli also cannot retain the giant slalom title, but the only skier who can realistically challenge him for the overall cup title is Switzerland's Pirmin Zurbriggen.

The world's two top all-around skiers are the only racers seeded in the first group in all four race disciplines — downhill, slalom, giant slalom and super-giant slalom — and Girardelli leads the overall standings with 279 points to Zurbriggen's 218.

Last year, the roles were reversed. Zurbriggen was strong in downhill, taking two cup races and the world championship title, and Girardelli was as untouchable in slalom.

This season, Zurbriggen scored his best result by winning a slalom at Are, Sweden. He and Girardelli each have one victory and one second in super-giant slalom, poor results in giant, and Zurbriggen has yet to finish higher than third in downhill.

Girardelli, who was born in Austria but has skied for Luxembourg since the age of 14, has only one race triumph to his credit this winter, a super-giant slalom a month ago at Crans-Montana, Switzerland. Otherwise, his best results have been two seconds in the downhill — an event in which his highest placing before this season was seventh.

Girardelli would love to get back to winning form before the season is over.

"But I do not feel I'm under pressure to win," he said. "I can only ski my best, and if that's not good enough to win, so be it. However, the season's not over yet."

Girardelli trained particularly for the downhill this season. The winter weather prevented him from getting into full shape for more technical disciplines.

"I started the season slowly, I was getting bad results in slalom and giant slalom because I was not well enough prepared," he said. "Then I was unable to train in January because there was nowhere to ski."

The World Cup circuit was thrown into chaos by uncertain weather for the first two months. The schedule did not get back on course until almost the end of February.

"In February, I was getting better results," Girardelli said. "Things settled down."

Even so, he only finished three of 11 slaloms this season, and his best placing in giant slalom is fourth — three times out of five races.

Twice this winter — in December by Italy's Michael Mair at Val d'Isère, France, and on Feb. 22 by Switzerland's Franz Heinzer at Are — Girardelli has been prevented by hundredths of a second from recording the first downhill victory of his career.

The chunky, combative Girardelli is not known as the best loser on the circuit. But in Are he was among the first to congratulate Heinzer.

"He deserved to win after more than two years without a victory," Girardelli said. "I was happy to come in second."

■ He's Sharp in Practice

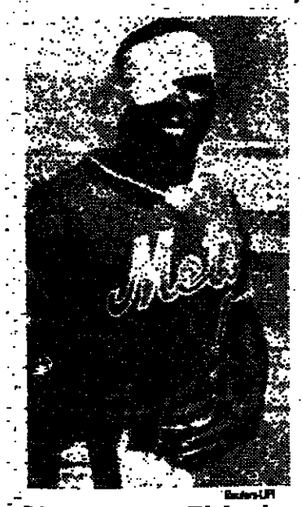
Girardelli was among the three fastest in Wednesday's first training run for a World Cup downhill scheduled for Saturday, The Associated Press reported from Aspen, Colorado.

Also timed in 1:46.10 were Bill Johnson of the United States, the 1984 Olympic downhill gold medalist, and Leonhard Stock of Austria, the 1980 Olympic champion in the discipline.

Marc Girardelli: "... I can only ski my best."

SPORTS BRIEFS

Mets' Wilson Hurt, Will Miss Opener



Boston-UPI

Mookie Wilson on Wednesday

ST. PETERSBURG, Florida (AP) — New York Met center fielder Mookie Wilson, sidelined much of last season with a shoulder surgery, sustained an injury to his right eye here Wednesday and will miss the start of the baseball season. Wilson, 30, was struck by a ball thrown by shortstop Rafael Santana.

Wilson's glasses shattered on impact, and he needed 17 stitches around the eye and four on the bridge of the nose. A member of the team's medical staff said it would take at least three weeks for blood that accumulated behind the eyeball to clear out.

"If they said it will take three weeks, it will take three more for him to physically come around," said Met Manager Davey Johnson. "We're looking at six weeks."

Wilson appeared in 93 games last season, batting .276 with six home runs and 26 runs batted in. The Mets open the season April 8.

Braves Get Simmons From Brewers

ATLANTA (AP) — The Atlanta Braves obtained catcher-first baseman Ted Simmons from the Milwaukee Brewers on Wednesday in a trade for catcher Rick Cerone and two minor-leaguers.

Simmons, 36, is a switch-hitter who has been a catcher for most of his 15-year career, although Milwaukee used him mostly as a designated hitter in 1985. In 143 games with the Brewers last year, he batted .273 with 28 doubles, two triples, 12 home runs and 76 runs batted in. An eight-time All-Star, Simmons has a lifetime average of .287 and 238 home runs. He has hit .300 or better seven times.

Cerone, 31 and an 11-year veteran, batted .216 last year, his only season with Atlanta. His best year, with the New York Yankees in 1980, Cerone hit .277 with 14 homers and 85 RBI in 147 games. His career batting average is .226.

For the Record

Tulsa's 74-58 defeat of Bradley in Wednesday night's Missouri Valley Conference championship basketball game snapped the Braves' 22-game winning streak, the longest in the nation among major colleges. *(AP)*

Los Angeles Laker center-forward Mitch Kupchak will miss at least two weeks of National Basketball Association play after undergoing arthroscopic surgery Wednesday to remove scar tissue and bone fragments from his left knee. *(UPI)*

Dwight Muhammad Qawi will make the first defense of his World Boxing Association cruiserweight title against former world heavyweight champion Leon Spinks March 22 in Reno, Nevada. Qawi, who took the title last July, is 25-2-1 lifetime; Spinks is 17-4-2. *(AFP)*

SCOREBOARD

Transition

BASEBALL
American League

BOSTON—Signed Mike Grenwell, outfielder.

CHICAGO—Signed Dave Wehrmeister, pitcher, to a one-year contract.

NEW YORK—Loaned Matt Winters, outfielder, to Buffalo of the American Association.

National League

PHILADELPHIA—Signed Dave Shipanoff and Don Carman, pitchers, to one-year contracts.

ST. LOUIS—Renewed the contract of Vince Coleman, outfielder. Signed Terry Pendleton, third baseman, to a one-year contract.

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association

INDIANA—Signed Bryan Warrick, guard, for the rest of the season.

FOOTBALL
National Football League

HOUSTON—Named Steve Watterson strength and rehabilitation coach.

ST. LOUIS—Named Marv Braden special teams coach.

SAN DIEGO—Named Mark Howard trainer.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League

N.Y. RANGERS—Signed Chris Jensen, center.

QUEBEC—Sent Mario Gosselin, goaltender, to the minor league.

WINNIPEG—Replaced Barry Long, coach, and named him assistant to the general manager. Announced that John Ferguson, general manager, will take over as coach.

COLLEGE

COLGATE—Announced the resignation of Tony Reives, basketball coach. Named Joe Baker basketball coach.

GEORGIA TECH—Named Andy Christoff defensive backfield coach.

KANSAS STATE—Named John Ciarlotti coach of the men's and women's track and cross country teams.

NEBRASKA—Named Tony Samuel defensive end coach and George Darlington defensive secondary coach.

NORTHWESTERN—Hired John Fontes assistant football coach.

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE—Named Gary Harper football running back coach and director of recruiting, Fred Coleman offensive coordinator and quarterback-receiver coach and Orrick Dixon defensive line coach.

SOUTHAMPTON—Announced the resignation of Ken Felton, associate athletic director and basketball coach.

Tennis

Pro Leaders

MEN
Earnings

1, Ivan Lendl, $180,652. 2, Joakim Nystrom, $101,749. 3, Brad Gilbert, $86,871. 4, Stefan Edberg, $68,300. 5, Mats Wilander, $67,904. 6, Yannick Noah, $67,685. 7, Jimmy Connors, $58,592. 8, Guy Forget, $38,223. 9, Anders Jarryd, $36,673. 10, David Pate, $35,856.

Computer Rankings

1, Ivan Lendl, 184.25 points. 2, John McEnroe, 135.85. 3, Mats Wilander, 118.47. 4, Jimmy Connors, 90.27. 5, Stefan Edberg, 75.94. 6, Boris Becker, 74.44. 7, Yannick Noah, 68.24. 8, Joakim Nystrom, 62.32. 9, Anders Jarryd, 58.89. 10, Brad Gilbert, 47.05.

Grand Prix Points

1, Ivan Lendl, 950 points. 2, Brad Gilbert, 460. 3, Stefan Edberg, 392. 4, Mats Wilander, 350. 5, Jimmy Connors, 335. 6, Tim Mayotte, 280. 7, Yannick Noah, 260. 8, Joakim Nystrom, 225. 9, Milan Srejber, 187. 10, Anders Jarryd, 150.

WOMEN
Earnings

1, Chris Evert Lloyd, $194,750. 2, Martina Navratilova, $87,950. 3, Steffi Graf, $78,200. 4, Helena Sukova, $76,325. 5, Pam Shriver, $60,950. 6, Kathy Rinaldi, $58,637. 7, Kathy Jordan, $40,800. 8, Claudia Kohde-Kilsch, $33,550. 9, Wendy Turnbull, $33,237. 10, Bonnie Gadusek, $29,375.

Grand Prix Points

1, Chris Evert Lloyd, 3250. 2, Martina Navratilova, 3090. 3, Claudia Kohde-Kilsch, 1970. 4, Pam Shriver, 1940. 5, Zina Garrison, 1740. 6, Helena Sukova, 1720. 7, Manuela Maleeva, 1685. 8, Hana Mandlikova, 1475. 9, Steffi Graf, 1385. 10, Kathy Rinaldi, 1305.

U.S. Horse Racing

(Through March 3)

JOCKEYS

	Mnts	1st	2nd	3rd	Purses
McCarron	284	56	51	42	$1,959,780
Pincay	221	32	33	19	1,865,175
Stevens	322	52	40	34	1,209,450
Santagata	355	54	44	41	1,167,696
Cordero	162	43	28	17	1,157,471
Valenzuela	281	45	39	34	1,153,225
Davis	227	49	35	33	1,146,533
Velasquez	207	28	31	30	1,139,994
Solis	209	26	26	26	1,111,645
Migliore	254	31	46	37	1,109,523

TRAINERS

	Starts	1st	2nd	3rd	Purses
Lukas	179	27	36	23	$1,587,199
Whittingham	84	13	15	9	$1,177,125
Stute	97	21	20	10	$1,107,975
Van Berg	279	41	45	37	892,888
Gosden	63	12	8	13	725,162
Moschera	92	17	17	15	587,638
Barrera	152	24	28	20	576,176
Headley	43	13	9	7	533,550
Franklin	62	14	10	8	482,570
Stephens	43	16	2	10	468,998

THOROUGHBREDS

	Sts	1st	2nd	3rd	Purses
Greinton	1	1	0	0	$489,500
Snow Chief	3	3	0	0	508,300
Nostalgia's Str	3	1	1	1	392,250
Lady's Secret	3	3	0	0	366,050
Hatim	4	2	0	2	299,400
Herat	3	0	1	0	215,000
Skip Trial	2	1	1	0	205,760
Badger Land	3	1	2	0	199,850
Right Con	4	1	1	0	179,300
Rae Art	4	2	1	0	179,260

Basketball

U.S. College Leaders

(Through March 3)

TEAM OFFENSE

	G	(W-L)	Pts.	Avg.
Cleveland State	27	24-3	2463	91.2
U.S. International	28	8-20	2543	90.8
Oklahoma	31	24-7	2780	89.7
North Carolina	30	26-4	2630	87.7
Michigan St.	26	20-6	2168	83.4
Syracuse	27	23-4	2242	83.0
Middle Tennessee	31	22-9	2559	82.5
Kansas	31	28-3	2543	82.0
Memphis St.	29	25-4	2375	81.9
Duke	31	29-2	2524	81.4
Cal. Irvine	27	16-11	2166	80.2
Georgetown	28	22-6	2244	80.1
Providence	27	15-12	2162	80.1
Univ	32	28-4	2562	80.1
Florida St.	27	11-16	2156	79.9

TEAM DEFENSE

	G	(W-L)	Pts.	Avg.
Princeton	26	13-13	1429	55.0
St. Peter's	28	16-12	1539	55.0
Tulsa	29	21-8	1642	56.6
UTEP	29	24-5	1647	56.8
North Carolina A&T	27	20-7	1543	57.1
Texas Christian	27	20-7	1544	57.2
Temple	29	24-5	1682	58.0
Colgate	25	1-24	1462	58.5
Fresno St.	29	15-14	1707	58.9
Indiana St.	28	11-17	1662	59.4
Richmond	29	23-6	1722	59.4
West Texas St.	28	11-17	1670	59.6
UAB	34	24-10	2028	59.6
Southwest Missouri	27	21-6	1623	60.1
South Florida	28	14-14	1684	60.1

INDIVIDUAL
Scoring

	Cl	G	FG	FT	Pts	Avg.
Bailey, Wagner	JR	27	301	199	801	29.7
Yezbak, US Int	JR	28	299	157	755	27.0
Skiles, MichSt	SR	26	277	145	699	26.9
Miller, UCLA	Jr	26	247	181	675	26.0
Harper, Mia O	sr	28	282	121	685	24.5
Curry, VaTech	SR	28	291	103	685	24.5
Lewis, Neastn	JR	26	230	161	621	23.9
Harris, St FPA	Jr	27	238	148	624	23.1
Blas, Md	SR	28	236	174	646	23.1
Ross, Americn	JR	28	270	105	645	23.0

Field Goal Pct.

	Cl	G	FG	FGA	Pct.
Dougherty, NoCaro	SR	30	252	388	64.9
Gattison, ODU	sr	29	202	313	64.5
Norman, III	JR	28	199	310	64.2
Turner, Brown	SR	26	196	306	64.1
McKey, Alabma	SO	27	167	230	63.9
Thomas, Centry	SR	28	173	271	63.8
Jones, NW La	SO	26	130	207	62.8
Duckworth, E III	SR	29	220	352	62.5
Williams, SMU	Jr	27	142	229	62.0
Bush, NW La	JR	27	153	247	61.9

Rebounding

	Cl	G	No.	Avg.
Robinson, Navy	JR	30	396	13.2
Anderson, Housin	JR	27	355	13.1
Sellers, OhioSt	SR	26	339	13.0
Hill, BeCook	SR	27	312	11.6
Harper, Mia O	sr	28	323	11.5
Krystkowiak, Mont	SR	28	314	11.2
Berry, St Jns	JR	31	346	11.2
Carter, Lay-Md	SR	27	290	10.7
Randall, UNReno	SR	26	272	10.5
McCann, Marshd	JR	27	282	10.4

National Basketball Association Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE
Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
x-Boston	49	11	.817	—
Philadelphia	39	23	.629	11
New Jersey	32	32	.500	19
Washington	29	33	.468	21
New York	20	41	.328	29½

Central Division

x-Milwaukee	44	19	.698	—
Atlanta	37	25	.597	6½
Detroit	37	26	.587	7
Cleveland	24	37	.393	19
Indiana	22	41	.349	22
Chicago	21	42	.333	23

WESTERN CONFERENCE
Midwest Division

Houston	38	24	.613	—
Denver	37	25	.597	1
Dallas	31	29	.517	6
Utah	31	32	.492	7½
San Antonio	30	33	.476	8½
Sacramento	28	33	.459	9½

Pacific Division

L.A. Lakers	45	16	.738	—
Portland	31	34	.477	16
Phoenix	24	37	.393	21
L.A. Clippers	23	38	.377	22
Seattle	22	39	.361	23
Golden State	20	44	.313	26½

(x-clinched playoff berth)

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Chicago 31 18 26 22— 97
Boston 32 28 24 24—108

Bird 11-19 2-2 26, Ainge 8-14 5-5 21; Green 9-17 7-8 25, Macy 7-16 7-8 22. Rebounds: Chicago 45 (Oakley 9); Boston 54 (Parish 15). Assists: Chicago 23 (Macy 8); Boston 32 (Ainge 10).

Milwaukee 38 31 23 35—119
New Jersey 34 34 21 27—106

Pierce 13-18 6-9 32, Cummings 12-24 8-8 24; King 9-15 8-8 27, Gminski 7-14 6-8 20. Rebounds: Milwaukee 48 (Cummings 9); New Jersey 36 (Williams 8). Assists: Milwaukee 25 (Pressey 13); New Jersey 23 (Cook 9).

Atlanta 22 31 37 28 14—122
Philadelphia 27 35 28 26 6—114

Wilkins 12-31 13-17 37, Willis 9-15 2-4 20; Malone 10-21 9-9 29, Barkley 8-13 1-4 17. Rebounds: Atlanta 48 (Willis 12); Philadelphia 53 (Malone 20). Assists: Atlanta 33 (Wittman 9); Philadelphia 29 (Cheeks 8).

Cleveland 25 33 22 35—115
Phoenix 24 24 30 22—100

Free 8-19 6-11 23, Hinson 9-13 4-7 22; Davis 13-25 4-4 30, Glouchkov 4-7 5-8 13. Rebounds: Cleveland 67 (West 16); Phoenix 52 (Pittman 13). Assists: Cleveland 22 (Bagley 8); Phoenix 22 (Adams 5).

Indiana 29 30 28 33—120
Seattle 28 29 31 24—112

Tisdale 15-23 1-2 31, Richardson 8-12 5-5 21, Anderson 8-17 5-7 21; Chambers 10-15 3-3 23. Sikma 9-16 5-5 23, Henderson 7-17 3-3 17. Rebounds: Indiana 38 (Anderson 9); Seattle 53 (Sikma 8). Assists: Indiana 30 (Richardson 7); Seattle 28 (Henderson 10).

Utah 21 20 18 25— 84
L.A. Lakers 32 33 34 31—130

McGee 9-15 1-2 20, Springs 7-14 4-4 18, Scott 7-12 2-3 18; R.Green 8-13 3-3 19, Bailey 5-11 3-4 13. Rebounds: Utah 42 (Eaton 9); L.A. Lakers 51 (Rambis 11). Assists: Utah 26 (Stockton 5); L.A. Lakers 35 (Johnson 8).

Selected U.S. College Results

EAST
Anna Maria 73, Coast Guard 66
SOUTH
Stetson 87, Cent. Florida 59
MIDWEST
Indiana 97, Michigan St. 79
Marquette 84, Miami (Fla.) 62
FAR WEST
Cent. Washington 107, Whitman 82
Gonzaga 54, Portland 52
Pepperdine 87, Loyola (Calif.) 82
Santa Clara 72, San Francisco 55
San Diego 83, St. Mary's (Calif.) 53

TOURNAMENTS
Southeastern
First Round
Mississippi 73, Tennessee 56
Mississippi St. 62, Vanderbilt 54
Missouri Valley Conference Championship
Tulsa 74, Bradley 58
Big East Tournament
First Round
Seton Hall 76, Connecticut 66
Southwestern Athletic Conference
First Round
Alcorn St. 71, Grambling 53
Prairie View A&M 75, Southern U. 67
WVIAC
Championship Series
Charleston, W. Va. 93, W. Virginia Tech 89 (Charleston wins series 2-0)
Commonwealth Coast Conference
Semifinals
Curry 97, Roger Williams 94
New England Regional
Semifinals
S. Maine 81, Amherst 79
Trinity 61, E. Connecticut 60
Upstate Regional
Semifinals
Binghamton St. 62, Albany 61
Hamilton 66, Fredonia 61

NAIA
District 7 Championship
S. Colorado 61, Fort Lewis 58
District 9 Championship
SE Oklahoma 84, Oklahoma City 61
District 10 Championship
Emporia St. 92, Fort Hays St. 84
District 13 Championship
Minn.-Duluth 75, Winona St. 57
District 14 Championship
Wis.-Eau Claire 47, Wis.-Stevens Pt. 46
District 21 Championship
Taylor 70, Purdue-Calumet 69
District 22 Championship
Findlay 91, Tiffin 75
District 31 Championship
St. Thomas Aquinas 86, Concordia (N.Y.) 79
District 32 Championship
Cumberland 62, Georgetown (Ky.) 56

Hockey

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE
Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Philadelphia	41	20	4	86	271	201
Washington	40	19	5	85	247	217
NY Islanders	31	23	10	72	262	234
Pittsburgh	31	27	7	69	263	234
NY Rangers	30	30	4	64	224	220
New Jersey	20	40	3	43	256	297

Adams Division

Montreal	35	24	6	76	277	220
Quebec	34	28	4	72	269	244
Boston	31	27	7	69	259	238
Buffalo	31	29	6	68	251	240
Hartford	30	33	2	62	256	254

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE
Norris Division

x-Chicago	33	25	8	74	294	283
x-Minnesota	30	27	9	69	274	258
x-St. Louis	30	26	8	68	251	240
Toronto	20	39	6	46	261	314
Detroit	14	46	5	33	222	340

Smythe Division

x-Edmonton	46	14	6	98	348	258
Calgary	33	25	7	73	286	247
Los Angeles	30	39	6	66	233	320
Winnipeg	29	41	6	64	236	315
Vancouver	18	36	9	45	219	263

(x-clinched playoff berth)

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Buffalo 0 1 0— 1
Hartford 2 1 2— 5

Dineen (20), Tippett (12), Turgeon 2 (39), Lawless (16); Hornel (17). Shots on goal: Buffalo (on Liut) 6-11-8—25; Hartford (on Barrasso) 13-9-11—33.

Toronto 1 0 2— 3
Minnesota 1 3 1— 5

McCarthy (12), Ciccarelli (32), Lawton (17), Bloodod (34), Bellows (29); Poddubny (10), Courtnall (19), Maxwell (5). Shots on goal: Toronto (on Beaupre) 9-12-14—35; Minnesota (on Wregget) 16-17-12—45.

Detroit 0 5 1— 6
Chicago 2 0 1— 3

Klima 3 (23), Kisio 2 (11), Larson (19), Young (20), Duguay (19); Larmer (24), Peterson (7), D.Wilson (12). Shots on goal: Detroit (on Bannerman) 11-10-7—28; Chicago (on Stefan) 18-8-21—47.

N.Y. Rangers 1 0 0— 1
Winnipeg 3 1 0— 4

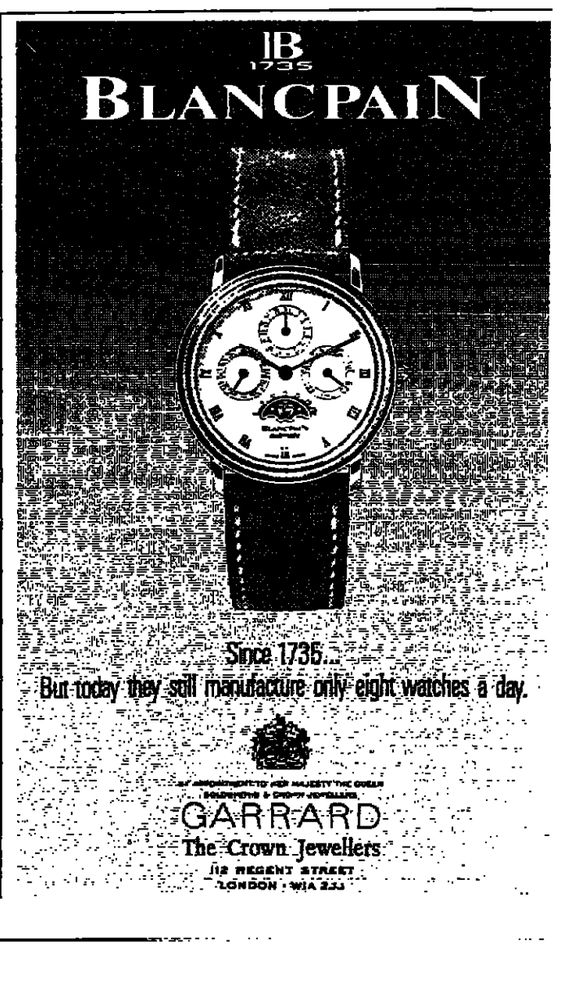
Mullen (21), Neufeld (19), Hawerchuk (39), Wilson (6); Larouche (11). Shots on goal: N.Y. Rangers (on Bouchard) 8-5-11—24; Winnipeg (on Vanbiesbrouck) 17-10-9—36.

Los Angeles 2 0 1— 3
Edmonton 3 1 2— 6

Anderson (45), Kurri (51), MacTavish (18), Gretzky 2 (47), Messier (28); Lukowich 2 (10), Nicholls (31). Shots on goal: Los Angeles (on Fuhr) 15-4-14—33; Edmonton (on Melanson) 9-13-9—31.

European Soccer

CHAMPIONS CUP
(Quarterfinals, First Leg)
Barcelona 1, Juventus 0
Bayern Munich 2, Anderlecht 1
Aberdeen 2, IFK Goteborg 2
Steau Bucharest 0, Kuusysi Lahti 0
CUP WINNERS' CUP
(Quarterfinals, First Leg)
Rapid Vienna 1, Dynamo Kiev 4
Red Star Belgrade, 0 Atletico Madrid 2
Dukla Prague 1, Benfica 0
Dynamo Dresden 2, Bayer Uerdingen 0
UEFA CUP
(Quarterfinals, First Leg)
Inter Milan 3, Nantes 0
Real Madrid 3, Neuchatel Xamax 0
Sporting Lisbon 1, Cologne 1
Hajduk Split 1, Waregem 0
(Second-Leg Matches March 19)



OBSERVER

Marquis of Malpractice

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — My doctor asked for an appointment. I said I could work him in toward the end of next month. He said it was an emergency.

He had tracked me down at the golf course. "An emergency? I'm leaving first thing in the morning for Bermuda — ah, well —"

A journalist has professional obligations, after all. I agreed to see him that evening.

He looked awful. "How are we feeling these days?" I asked.

"Worried," he said. "Gravely, gravely worried."

□

I knew what that meant. A lawyer had him on the hip for malpractice. "Which lawyer nailed you?" I asked my doctor. "You'd better hope it's not Melvin Belli, the King of Torts."

He spoke another name. I had seen that name on Malcolm Forbes's list of the 400 lawyers who had gone from rags to millions in less time than it takes to make a jury go for an insurance company's jugular.

"Doc," I said, "I'm afraid I have heard of this man."

"Is he the notorious Earl of Escrow?" he asked.

"Worse," I said. "He is the Marquis of Malpractice."

□

"You need my professional help, doctor?"

Well, yes. He had made a grievous mistake in surgery. Even the greatest doctors made mistakes, just as the greatest journalists made mistakes. He was ready to face a group of sensible, intelligent reporters and make a clean breast of things, hoping to save his reputation.

"Hoping to influence the jury with a little prejudicial pretrial publicity, you mean," said I to myself.

Well, it seemed that he'd been creating a brand new human being out of thunderstorms and body parts assembled by a grave robber named Igor.

Like the greatest doctors and journalists, Igor apparently made mistakes, too. In any case, instead of following doctor's orders and stealing the brain of a genius, Igor supplied a criminal brain that, duly installed, led to community havoc and serious criminal charges against the hodgepodge human.

Naturally, the hodgepodge called a lawyer, and the Marquis of Malpractice would soon be arguing that a doctor who couldn't tell a criminal's brain from the brain of a genius was incompetent to administer an IQ test, much less create new people from spare parts.

"And you," I said, "want to tell your story to a group of sensible, intelligent reporters who will report it straight so that the world may ponder the sad problem of all-too-human error without having it sensationalized by the cheap, gutter press?"

"Exactly," said the doctor.

I agreed there were aspects of the story that would bemuse reporters whose tastes ran to the bizarre, but what did the doctor want of me?

"References," he said. He handed me a list of 20 names, all of them my journalistic colleagues.

"Check off the incompetent hacks on this list, so I can avoid them when I issue my story," he said.

□

"All are professional journalists, doctor."

"Don't give me that," he said. "I know as well as you do that the level of competence among journalists varies widely."

I recoiled. "First you tell me the names of the 10 worst doctors in town," I demanded.

"There aren't any worst doctors anywhere in the world," he said. "Just good doctors and better doctors."

"Come off it, Doc. Name me just one sawbones who's so incompetent you wouldn't let him paint iodine on your worst enemy's hangnail."

"Give me a break — I'm in the medical profession," he begged.

□

The poor devil. Taking the Hippocratic oath buttons their lips under a code of silence as ironbound as those governing the Mafia and the police force.

It was good to see him suffer the agonizing doubt usually inflicted on patients rather than doctors, but I relented and warned him off the worst killers, out of pity for what the Marquis of Malpractice would inevitably do to him in court.

New York Times Service

A Horatio Alger Tale for Adults

By Edwin McDowell
New York Times Service

Horatio Alger (left) made his name with 103 juvenile books. 'Mabel Parker' 'is no lost lode of literary gold,' says a critic, 'but neither is it adulterated pulp.'

NEW YORK — An adult novel by Horatio Alger Jr., a sharp departure from his rags-to-riches stories that enthralled and inspired generations of young readers, will be published for the first time this summer, more than a century after Alger wrote it.

The novel, "Mabel Parker; or, The Hidden Treasure," which for decades reposed in a warehouse and then in a special collection at Syracuse University, will be published in July by The Shoe String Press Inc. of Hamden, Connecticut.

Unlike Alger's 103 juvenile books, many of which enshrined the honest but single-minded pursuit of material wealth and position, this novel features a hero and heroine who refuse to equate wealth with happiness. And the only character who contrives to improve his station in life — which in Alger's juvenile fiction was regarded as final proof of one's virtue — is the book's villain.

"Mabel Parker," like the several other Alger adult novels, corrects the popular notion "that the author was an unqualified proponent of business success," said Professor Gary Scharnhorst, an Alger biographer.

Alger wrote "Mabel Parker" hoping to establish a career as a writer of adult fiction, so that he could stop writing juvenile books. But the publishing house he submitted it to went bankrupt while the novel was still in manuscript, and Alger returned to the themes that made him one of the most widely read American authors of all time.

Invariably in an Alger novel, a ragged young newsboy or messenger stops runaway horses, rescues children from burning buildings or keeps the train of the president of the railroad from crossing the weakened bridge. And inevitably the young heroes — who bear such names as Luke Larkin, Frank Frost, Tom Thatcher or Ben Baker — are rewarded by influential benefactors. The books carry such titles as "Paul, the Peddler," "Mark, the Match Boy," "Tattered Tom" and "Struggling Upward."

Not only do the modest young men prove to be temperate, hardworking models of rectitude — Alger spent two years as a minister before abandoning the pulpit for writing — often they are also wise beyond their years.

For example, in the book "Helping Himself," the 15-year-old son of a poor minister asks the church deacon for an advance on his father's salary, and proceeds to engage him in a discussion of the cost of living and the legal rate of interest.

"He wrote about the poor boys who worked hard and made good, because at the time he wrote those books, poor young boys were actually sold to adults who set them begging on New York streets," said Louisa Alger, 85, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, a descendant of the author. "His books got the state legislature to pass laws against those abuses."

"Mabel Parker," set on the American frontier in New York state, pits Dick Clarke, a greedy lawyer who wants to marry Squire Parker's beautiful daughter Mabel, against Henry Davenport, a genteel aristocrat who graduated from Harvard. Despite Mabel's declaration to her father that "I care not for money. To me it is of no value compared with the happiness which I shall enjoy as Henry's wife," the selfish squire is tempted to accede to Clarke's demand in order to recover the lost half of his inheritance, some $50,000 in gold.

A subplot involves a love triangle in the Indian village near the settlement where the Parkers live, wherein a stereotypical drunken Indian wants to wed the chief's daughter, who is in love with an upright brave.

Scharnhorst, who is an associate professor of humanities at the University of Texas at Dallas, describes the story as a "domestic melodrama." It is no lost lode of literary gold, he writes in the preface, "but neither is it adulterated pulp."

Alger had written other adult books, including biographies and a collection of Civil War ballads. In 1877 he even published an adult romance. When a London reviewer praised it, Alger declared himself ready to abandon his lucrative juvenile fiction and devote himself to historical fiction for adults.

Many of his hopes were built around "Mabel Parker," which he completed in 1878. But A. K. Loring, his Boston publisher, declared bankruptcy with the novel still in manuscript. Alger subsequently submitted it to Street and Smith publishers of New York, but it was never published in its original form.

After Alger's death in 1899, Edward Stratemeyer, who created Tom Swift, the Hardy Boys and many other children's series, wrote and published 11 books under the name of Horatio Alger Jr. In 1904 he rewrote "Mabel Parker" for juvenile readers and published a version of it under the title "Jerry the Backwoods Boy."

The 203-page "Mabel Parker" manuscript, in Alger's handwriting, with revisions by Stratemeyer, remained in the Street and Smith collection. Condé Nast acquired Street and Smith in 1959, and in 1967 donated the Alger manuscript and other material to the George Arents Research Library at Syracuse University.

"Scholars have known of 'Mabel Parker' for about 10 years, because Alger makes references to it in some of his correspondence," said Jack Bales, who wrote the Alger biography with Scharnhorst. Bales, the reference librarian at Mary Washington College in Fredericksburg, Virginia, said that, while the story was in the public domain, "Gary interested a publisher in it."

Despite Alger's clumsy handling of the material, Scharnhorst writes in the preface, he "tapped in the novel the wellsprings of popular attitudes toward the West, in this sense less a place than a symbol." He has also dramatized, "however banally," the central themes in western American literature: "the irresistible progress of white settlers across the continent, the inevitable displacement of the native tribes."

PEOPLE

Ban of Goya Sale Soug

The Spanish government has asked the High Court in London to halt the scheduled sale of a painting by Francisco Goya, saying it was illegally exported from Spain. Christie's, which is scheduled to auction "The Marquesa de Santa Cruz as the Muse Euterpe" April 11, said the 1805 work could fetch even more than the record £8.1 million that California's Getty Museum paid for Mategna's "Adoration of the Magi" last year. The Spanish Embassy, however, said that the export authorization documents for the work were fake. Co-defendant with Christie's is Overseas Art Investments Ltd., a Liberian-registered company, on whose behalf Christie's is offering the Goya for sale.

□

The Irish-born rock singer Bob Geldof and the United Nations Children's Fund have announced worldwide sponsored runs for African famine relief on May 25 — the same day that USA for Africa, the counterpart of Geldof's Band Aid campaign, is sponsoring the Hands Across America human chain. "This is really for the 10-year haul. What we had in effect last year was the 100-yard dash," said Jim Grant, executive director of UNICEF. Geldof said he would run in one of the events.

□

Organizers of next month's antidrug concert in Los Angeles say Nancy Reagan wanted some musicians removed from the concert but wound up being dropped herself instead. The promoters, Tony Verna and Hal Uplinger, said Mrs. Reagan tried to turn the April 26 event into a debate about offensive lyrics. Uplinger said officials from Mrs. Reagan's office requested that three or four performers be dropped from the concert. He refused to reveal the entertainers's names. The first lady's press secretary, Elaine Crispen, said Mrs. Reagan had never made a firm commitment to participate in the event. Crispen denied any knowledge of requests to drop performers from the concert.

□

Gina Lollobrigida was quoted Thursday as saying she will return to feature films after a 14-year absence. "I finally found the right character, and a beautiful story dated around 1925," the 58-year-old actress told the Mil Corriere della Sera. Lolb last had a feature film role in Luigi Comencini's "Pinc

□

Michael Crawford h walking a high wire, swin trapezes, juggling and tumb almost five years, but in A curtain will come down on don production of "Barnu producer, Harold Fielding show at the Victoria Palac close April 26 after 1,210 mances. He said the lengt run had always depended o ford's willingness to contin role of the circus showm Barnum.

□

The Japanese consul-ge Boston, Sadakazu Tanigu given a $100,000 check to High School in New Ham memory of Christa McAu teacher who died in the e of the space shuttle Ch Japanese citizens and co donated the money to a fu ed by Yohei Kono, Japanes ter of science and technolo

□

David R. Gergen has bee editor of U. S. News & W port. The former White communications director Shelby Coffey 3d, who res become editor of the Dalla Herald. Gergen joined t magazine last year and managing editor since Aug

□

Ginger Rogers has file million lawsuit in Ne against the producer of Fellini's film "Ginger and F Rome, the director was Thursday in the daily Il gero as saying, "I can't be Fellini said, "Ginger Rog myth, a symbol, and my symbols are invulnerab dancer's suit said that made improper use of her tion and personality" to her and her former partn Astaire, in a seedy man that her name was used permission. Alberto Grima ducer of the film starring Mastroianni and Giulietta told Il Messaggero: "The of her name in the title is a compliment."

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REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FOR THE FEATURE INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE TURN TO PAGE 15

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